FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLI...] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 20, 1863. [NO. 2407

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Mineral Spring Academy.

THE fourth session will commence the second Monday in July. Tuition $8, $12 50, and $16 per session. Board, exclusive of lights, $20 per month.

For further information address

N. D. J CLARK, Principal,
Jackson Springs, Moore Co., N. C.

July 6. 45*2tpd

COTTON YARNS

In exchange for Wool at Old Prices.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the proper authorities Agent to exchange Cotton Yarns for Wool, for Chatham and as far as necessary for the adjoining counties, is now prepared to make the exchange, giving 1 bunch Yarn for 4 lbs Wool in dirt, or 3 lbs. washed clear of burs. The State authorities wish to obtain all the Wool they can at an early day, for the purpose of clothing our soldiers this coming winter. I hope, therefore, that all persons having Wool to spare, either to exchange or sell, will bring it in immediately, as I wish to purchase Wool for money as well as exchange.

A. G. HEADEN.

Beaumont, July 1, 1863. 43*6tpd

Administratrix Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed and qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of her late husband, Angus McGill, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the Estate of her Intestate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the Estate will make payment to her.

June Term, 1863, of Cumberland County Court.

MARY McGILL, Adm'x.

July 10. 45*3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

To the Creditors and Debtors of L. J. Bradshaw, Deceased.

THE Undersigned having at November Term 1862 of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Sampson County duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of L. J. Bradshaw, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated and within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Also, persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

J. W. GEDDENS, Adm'r.

April 8. [SR'TO.] 41*2t4t

A reply to W. J. Boggan's Card.

IN an article in the Fayetteville Observer of June 8th, I am denounced by the said Boggan, as passing myself off on the public as a Government Agent with the view of benefitting myself and practicing a fraud on the public. I have only to say that I have instituted a suit against the said Boggan to vindicate my character against his foul aspersions: and after the trial the public will see the proper estimate to place upon this libeller's statement. I deprecate pursuing such a course, but as he has attacked my fair name, a jury of the country has been called upon to inquire whether the charges preferred against me are just or otherwise. I cannot be drawn into a newspaper controversy. My former Card to which Boggan's was a reply, was merely to prevent him from trading a note he held on me which he had fraudulently obtained. The truth of this allegation can also be inquired of in a court of Law. Unlike Boggan I am serving in the ranks of the Confederate Army, whilst he remains at home *as a Militia Officer and libels his superiors.*

R. A. ANDREWS,
Co. I, 36th Reg't N. C. T.

Fort Johnson, N. C., July 2, 1863. 45*2tpd

Look out for the Runaway!
$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a negro boy named CHANCE, who I suppose, is lurking about Fayetteville, with the view of going to Wilmington if he can get aboard of the Steamboats.

Said boy is about 14 years old, spare built and very black; has heavy eye-brows, small eyes and answers readily when spoken to. He is small for his age.

When he left my house he wore clothes that were much too large for him. He wore a cap that had been blue, but had turned to a greyish color. Said cap had large ear-flaps.

This boy is acquainted with the negroes of Mr. Thos. S. Pickett, who lives near Fayetteville. He was raised in Wilmington, and is doubtless trying to make his way back to that place.

Captains of Steamboats will plase keep a strict lookout for him.

R. HARPER WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.

July 7, 1863 45*2tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1862.
Flora McRae vs. Malcom McN. Brown.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McN. Brown, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the suing out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1862.

43*6tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1862.
Dugald M. Currie vs. Malcom McN. Brown.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McN. Brown, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the suing out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1862.

43*6tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity.

Joel Britt vs. Gilbert Brumble.

Order of sci. fa. to the heirs of Gilbert Brumble, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Brumble and Oliver Brumble, two of the heirs at law of Gilbert Brumble, dec'd, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident heirs of Gilbert Brumble, dec'd, to-wit: Calvin and Oliver Brumble, to appear at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1863, then and there to defend the said suit, and further to do and receive what our said Court shall then and there consider of them in this behalf.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1863. N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

42*6tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1862.
Aaron H. Sanders vs. Marble N. Taylor.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Marble N. Taylor, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the suing out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1862.

43*6tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1863.

We have to record a loss in the fall of Port Hudson. The extent of this loss we know not as yet. But with energetic action on the part of our Generals in that quarter, it is far from giving the enemy free control of the Mississippi. There are many points from which any attempt at commerce can be foiled.

The news lately has certainly not been such as we could desire But we have had gloomier times than the present, and we hope soon to have brighter. There is no reason for despondency. Confederates cannot afford to despond. A disaster now and then is what all countries at war must expect, and what a brave people will meet with fresh and never-failing courage and endurance. It is the will of Providence thus to afflict us. In good time we trust deliverance will come

We give much space to accounts received yesterday evening of the Gettysburg battles

The Richmond papers give a statement of a letter from Gen. Lee to the President, as follows:

The Situation in Maryland.—The President received a letter from Gen'l Lee, on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been uniformly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states, in effect, that the engagements at Gettysburg resulted in defeating the enemy completely, in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might ensure his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped, than he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develope in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on the way here, are, we understand, estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition.—*Enquirer.*

TO YOUR REGIMENTS!—Maj. Jas. H. Hill, A. A. Gen. at Wilmington, advertises by command of Major General Whiting, that—

"All the officers and enlisted men, of Brig. Gen'l Clingman's Brigade, now absent by authority from these Head Quarters, will report without delay, for duty with their respective regiments at Charleston, S. C."

N. C. RAILROAD.—We are favored with the Report of the President, Thos Webb, Esq., made to the late annual meeting. The receipts of the year ending May 31st were:—

Private passengers,	$704,011	
Gov't passengers,	278,052	
		982,063
Private freight,	$815,204	
Gov't "	194,207	
Express Co.,	124,921	
		634,422
Mails, &c.,		33,449
Total earnings		1,649,935
Expenses		631,192
Net earnings		1,018,743

The earnings exceed those of the previous year $858,871. And the net earnings are $668,099 greater than in 1862.

Two dividends, amounting to 18 per cent. $720,000, have been declared, of which the State receives, towards paying off its debt, $540,000.

313,515 passengers have been carried on the road, without an accident. The road is in better order than at the commencement of the war.

The Company owes a debt of $350,000, due March 1st, 1867, to pay which it has already provided a sinking fund of $213,768, invested in State and Confederate bonds, and will regularly add to it so as to provide for payment of the debt in full when due, or sooner if the creditors would part with their bonds.

To say nothing of the incalculable advantage of this great road to the State, it is well to reflect what would have been the condition of the Confederacy in the present war if it had not been built.

"And what makes it more curious is that it comes from a paper that not six months ago, deliberately proposed as an "alternative" the repudiation of the Confederate debt."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The above, as an attack upon this paper, we pronounce a wilful and unmitigated falsehood. We proposed no such measure.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Very well. Now we will prove to be true that which the Sentinel denies. We have no witness except the Sentinel itself:—

From the Winston Sentinel, Jan'y 1863.

"Let the government change its policy; it can as well violate the Constitution, as a military necessity, in one thing as another; let it pass a law setting a fair and reasonable price on every article of necessity until the end of the war, make Confederate money a legal tender in all contracts entered into after a given date, then raise money by taxation sufficient to keep up the credit of the country; and when the war is over, if no feasible plan can be adopted to save the fictitious currency that has been cast afloat, let it all go by the board, and put the speculator, who has hoarded up his thousands, upon an equal footing with the soldier who has fought the battles of the country for eleven dollars per month. So far as the people of the Confederacy alone are concerned, we can see no very great injustice in a course of this kind. It would destroy no property; it would leave it all just where it was when the war begun; and at the same time it would renew and put in circulation all our old State money."

This was a plain proposition to repudiate the Confederate debt. We copied it into the Observer of Feb'y 5, and commented upon it as it deserved. The Sentinel then found it convenient to modify its proposition, and advocate repudiation as an "alternative," as a choice between evils. We copy from its next issue:—

From the Winston Sentinel, Feb. 1863.

The Fayetteville Observer is down upon the Sentinel for having, as it states, made a proposition to repudiate the Confederate debt. We tell the Observer that we have done no such thing. We merely stated the proposition as a last resort, and as choice between two 'monstrous' evils.

We need say nothing more on the subject. It seems to us about exhausted. The Sentinel's abuse of us will pass for the little it is worth—not much we should think with its own readers who have doubtless sense enough to see that it is again advocating repudiation of the Confederate debt in the very article denying that it had done so six months ago. The advocate of repudiation is a worse enemy of the Confederate cause than the yankees They seek our lives and our property. He would destroy our only hope of maintaining the war for the preservation of these, and would also consign us as a people to everlasting infamy. The idea of repudiating the debt created for carrying on the war is *infamous*, no matter what pretence of an "alternative," or what demagogical notion of giving to widows and orphans that which belongs to others. Repudiation would be equivalent to *stealing*, without the excuse of poverty and want which a suffering wretch sometimes has for stealing; for the Confederate States are rich, and, if they put honest men in power, to preserve their good name, will always have the means to pay the interest on their debt and to do such other things as a wise and just people should do.

BATTLES NEAR GETTYSBURG.

From the Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WINCHESTER, VA., July 8, 1863.—The army of Northern Virginia, in its war of invasion, crossed the Potomac by wading at or near Williamsport, from thence it marched to Hagerstown, to Greencastle, and thence to Chambersburg. Ewell, who held the advance, went as far as Carlisle, some 12 miles from Harrisburg. Meantime, Hooker having withdrawn his forces from Stafford moved them to and across the Potomac, and took up lines extending from Washington to Baltimore, expecting Gen. Lee to offer him battle in Maryland. Finding himself disappointed in this and having been compelled by pride or his superiors, he relinquished his command to Meade, who, finding out that Lee had deflected in his march through Pennsylvania, and was moving down the Baltimore turnpike from Chambersburg, moved from Baltimore on the same road to meet him. The two armies, which had ceased to confront each other since the breaking up of the Fredericksburg lines, found themselves, however, again face to face, near Gettysburg, Wednesday, July 1st. Early in the day skirmishers were thrown forward by Gen. A. P. Hill, who had the advance on the pike leading from Chambersburg.

About 1 P. M., a battle began in earnest between Meade's and Reynolds' corps of the Northern Potomac army, and a large body, it is said, of Pennsylvania and New York militia, under Gen. Meade, and A. P. Hill's corps, who held his line immediately in front of town. Soon after A. P. Hill became engaged, Ewell with Early and Rodes' divisions moved down from Carlisle and took up a position to the left of Hill's corps, [illegible] somewhat to the South-west of Harrisburg. The battle raged furiously for about two hours, when the yankee line gave back some 4 miles, passing through and below Gettysburg, we occupying the town and capturing their wounded, some 3,500 in number, and also a large number of armed prisoners—those latter being captured, I learn, by Ewell. Thus the fight closed on Wednesday, with a signal advantage to us. It had been an open field fight, and charging over slight acclivities, in which our troops, by intrepid valor, had successfully driven the enemy before them.

On Wednesday night the enemy were heavily reinforced, and took up a strongly fortified position on a [illegible] very elevated hills in the rear of Gettysburg. For [illegible] hills an effort was made by us, but unsuccessfully to dislodge them on Thursday, the 2d. The fight was begun and mainly contested on the right by Hood's and McLaws' divisions, of Longstreet's corps—Gen'l L., with his forces, having reached the field after the close of the fight on Wednesday. Ewell was also engaged during this day on the extreme left with the enemy, who attempted to turn his extreme right—our extreme left—by moving in upon him from above, between Gettysburg and Carlisle; but in this they were successfully repulsed. The centre, under Gen. Hill, held its ground firmly. Gen. Longstreet on the right succeeded in driving them in on the right to a distance of fully a mile. The results of this day's fighting cannot be said to have been, by any means, a decided success to us. That they lost heavily cannot be gainsaid; but their position, naturally a very strong one, was held by not less than *four* lines of infantry, and every spot available for artillery bristled with the enemy's cannon. Our men actually got the fortifications once or twice, but so thinned were their ranks by the losses they had sustained that they were compelled to give back. The field was literally strewn with the dead and dying yankees, and no slight sprinkling of our brave defenders mingled with them.

The fight for the possession of the heights was renewed again on Friday. Meantime, Gen. Pickett's division of Gen. Longstreet's corps had reinforced our right, and was principally engaged, with most disastrous loss of officers and men in this day's work—Gen. P. himself being reported wounded, and three brigadiers—Armistead, Garnett and Kemper—being killed. A. P. Hill was also warmly and successfully engaged during this day, but I am not able to speak as to the results which he achieved. Doubtless they were brilliant, for he has a noble corps, and his corps are proud of their leader.

The results of the three days' fights may be summed up in immense losses on both sides; but in the last two days' encounters we were unable to carry the heights beyond and below Gettysburg. The consequence was that on Friday night our troops fell back—the [illegible] evacuating Gettysburg, and forming our line of battle still some two miles *in advance* of the position which we held at the opening of the fight on Wednesday evening. Our loss has been most serious, especially in general and field officers, and largely in men.

An officer from Gettysburg on Saturday morning saw some three hundred officers and at least three thousand prisoners, which had been captured by A. P. Hill. It is confidently asserted that Ewell has taken at least six thousand. What Longstreet has done, in this particular, I cannot hear. We have lost but few prisoners.

There was little or no straggling, less than ever before known, and the men fought with a will never before excelled. They marched, too, without showing any signs of fatigue, and passed the huge Rappahannock, Shenandoah, and Potomac rivers, all by wading.

The line of battle at Gettysburg reached over a field fully six miles long. The enemy being composed of the flower of the yankee army and the New York and Pennsylvania militia; their battle cry being, "fight for your homes!" It is said many of the dead Pennsylvania militia were found with their rifles by their sides.

1 P. M., 9th July.—It is fully confirmed here to this hour that our cavalry was yesterday at Frederick, Md., and our infantry at Boonsboro' and Hagerstown; Gen. Lee himself being at Hagerstown night before last. Our forces did not retire from Gettysburg until fully 12 hours after the enemy had abandoned and moved fully away from his entrenched position; our men having gone through and through them. They are said to be of the most extensive and impregnable character.

Our army is certainly now at Hagerstown, Boonsboro', and Frederick, Md., and *seem to be* on the route to Baltimore. My own impression is that the great battle of the war will be fought at or near the Relay House, the prizes at stake being nothing less than Baltimore and Washington.

The positions which the enemy held at Gettysburg in the last *two days'* battles were *quite impregnable*, and Gen. Lee has done wisely in changing his base and forcing the enemy to meet him on a fairer field. There is also another reason assigned for our change of position, but, for prudential reasons, I will withhold it.

There has been *no general engagement* since Sunday.

It will be asked what has been gained by this invasion of a free State, since our loss must be quite heavy. I answer, it is valuable in that it demonstrates to the people of the free States *our power* not only to repel aggression, but it will go further, and assist largely in banishing from their minds all schemes for our subjugation. In full, it is a living demonstration of our ability to act successfully on the offensive as well as on the defensive.

Reports from the army all concur that the spirit of the men is invincible, and that they are nothing dampened by the late severe battles, in which our loss cannot, I think, fall far short of ten thousand; some two thousand of these are now here. At least three thousand more are on the road between here and Williamsport, Md. The accommodations for the wounded are quite inadequate, and the patience our brave men have at the lack of preparation is praiseworthy in the highest degree.

The battle field occupied by us is represented to have been on a plain, and our severe loss is attributed to the fact that we had to charge over this long plain, which was completely commanded by the enemy's guns and up the steep hills. And yet this was accomplished, and but for our thinned ranks, it is said, we could have held the fortifications into which we certainly at one time entered.

Our artillery, which first so distinguished itself at Chancellorsville, is said to have won new laurels here, and to have placed beyond doubt its great efficiency as a leading arm of the service. This, indeed, is believed to have been one of the severest artillery fights of the war.

The proportion of wounded is much greater than in any previous fight of the war. Our loss in killed is small compared with the wounded. Our loss in prisoners it is thought will reach at least *three thousand.*

Our army, of course, quartered on the enemy, and our men report that they found no difficulty in getting whatever they wanted to eat. Grazing was fine, and wheat and corn was to be found in abundance.

Our officers and men who have returned, report the prevalence of an *apparently* great peace feeling in Pennsylvania, and great weariness of the war.

The slaughter has been dreadful and the fighting most severe. It is said we had 300 pieces of artillery bearing upon them at one time. The enemy have undoubtedly lost heavily, and the most decisive results must follow this invasion of the Free States; the war has been carried to their doors. God grant it may be kept there until peace is secure.

WINCHESTER, July 10.—I am told that our loss in the way of artillery horses is very heavy. Some say as many as three thousand have been rendered unfit for service.

I think, from what I have been able to see and from what I can gather, that our loss will reach at least *ten*, and perhaps *twelve* thousand men.

The impression here now is that Gen. Lee is moving on to Baltimore. If this be true, it is most likely the enemy will deliver him battle at some point which will be likely to cover both Baltimore and Washington—most probably at the *Monocacy.* X.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

At length we are beginning to receive something intelligible with reference to the great battles in Pennsylvania, perhaps the most bloody and stubbornly contested of the war. From an officer of the 2d Mississippi regiment, who participated in the three days' engagement, we have the following facts:

On Wednesday the fighting was in the immediate vicinity and around the town of Gettysburg, and resulted in the enemy being driven one mile and a half beyond that place. During the day our forces captured 4,000 prisoners, all of whom were paroled, rather than have the army encumbered with them while the battles were in progress. Their loss in killed and wounded was also very heavy. Our loss in this day's fighting was estimated at from 600 to 800 killed, wounded and missing. During this engagement the corps of Gen. Hill and the [illegible] Gen. Rodes principally engaged.

On the next day, Thursday, Gens. Ewell and Longstreet engaged the enemy on the right and left, the line of battle extending two miles and a half on each wing. The enemy were driven back, with a loss comparatively small on our side, until their army was concentrated on a commanding hill, two miles beyond the town. This hill was fortified by a stone fence, over and against which dirt had been thrown, constituting a formidable breastwork. After they had been driven back to this position the fighting for the day was discontinued.

On Friday skirmishing was commenced between 1 and 2 o'clock in the day—Hill's corps and Heth's division being principally engaged. They reached the entrenchments as did also the division of Gen. Pickett. After the enemy's works were carried, there was heavy fighting within the entrenchments, but the overpowering masses of the enemy compelled our forces to retire. The yankee batteries were concentrated on a commanding hill, in the shape of a half moon, and our troops in charging them had to advance through an open field, nearly a mile in extent, which was raked by an encircling fire from the batteries posted as above described. Our loss here was heavy, and our forces, after the most desperate fighting, were forced to fall back beyond range of the fire. In this fight our heavy reserves were not engaged.

As our informant came back to the rear he passed our trains of wagons and prisoners, which extended, he thinks, a distance of 15 miles. They were moving in the direction of the river, and his impression is that our army was withdrawn from its position at Gettysburg with a view to the security of these trains.

In the whole three day's fighting we lost but two pieces of cannon, and these were abandoned because of the destruction of their carriages. In the whole distance travelled by this officer, from the time he left the field of battle until he reached Winchester, he did not see a single straggler—a fact which fully controverts the yankee stories of demoralization and disorganization.

The first uneasiness he saw manifested with reference to the situation of Gen. Lee's army was on his arrival in Richmond, and not until then did he hear the slightest apprehension expressed of our ability, not only to hold our position, but to advance on the enemy when deemed advisable to do so.

From the Richmond Examiner.

From participants we have the main facts of the first day's battle.

To A. P. Hill was assigned the duty of opening the ball. Tuesday evening skirmishing begun between a division on our side and Reynolds' corps of the enemy, and lasted until night. Wednesday morning, Pender's division having come up on the left of the division already engaged, both were, after an hour's skirmishing, [illegible] the enemy. Our artillery, stationed on hills in the rear, played over the heads of our advancing columns. The Yankees fought well and contested the ground obstinately. About noon Rodes, of Ewell's division, came into the fight on our extreme left. The enemy also sent forward heavy reinforcements and the battle raged with renewed fury. The conflict began in the open country, some three miles west of Gettysburg, and ended long after dark by our driving the enemy to the east of the town.

Unlike every previous battle of the war, the movements of the two armies were not hidden by forests and dense thickets. The country was broken and rolling, and in a high state of cultivation. On every side were wheat and corn fields, surrounded by stone fences, and dotted here and there by groves and clumps of open timber. The movements of each army were visible from every part of the field, and the game of battle as thus played on a clear board, is said to have been of absorbing interest to such as had time to watch it. Our troops, infantry and artillery, were handled with consummate skill. Again and again they turned the enemy's flank, and drove them from one stone fence to another—from one range of hills to others further east. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this day's fight was at least three to one, and we captured from four to six thousand prisoners. The field from the point where the battle was begun to Gettysburg, was thickly strewn with their dead and wounded, and every house in the town, when we took possession of it, was a crowded hospital.

Thursday morning Gen. Hill with Rodes' Division renewed the battle east of Gettysburg, the other two divisions of Ewell's corps falling in on our left, and Longstreet coming up on our right. This day also we met with uninterrupted success, but we are without any particulars of the battle except that by nightfall we had driven the enemy 6 miles east of the original battle field.

After the battle of Thursday, the enemy took position on three immense hills, or mountain spurs, and Friday morning's light showed but too plainly that they had not been idle during the night. A long heavy line of earthworks, bristling with cannon, fringed the base of each hill. In front and on the flanks of these the Yankee army was drawn up in line of battle. We made the attack and drove the enemy into their intrenchments. Taking the intrenchments was a more serious matter. We were repulsed several times, and finally succeeded in taking the outer line of works only to find that it was commanded by another equally formidable higher up the mountain side. In the retreat from these intrenchments our greatest loss is believed to have been sustained. The enemy brought their howitzers to bear on our columns, cutting them to pieces horribly.

Our artillery charge when we took the enemy's works [illegible] to have been magnificent. One hundred and forty of our pieces charged up within three hundred yards of one of the enemy's works, and silenced it in a short space of time, but not without very great loss. Our loss in horses in this part of the fight was heavier than ever before known in a similar length of time. One of our batteries lost 38 horses in as many minutes.

Having abandoned the idea of storming the enemy's position, Gen Lee fell back towards Gettysburg, and rested there that night. No pursuit was made by the enemy then or during the next day. On Saturday our ambulance and wagon trains began to move back towards Hagerstown. Seeing this movement, and suspecting a design on the part of Gen Lee to turn his flank and march suddenly on Washington, Meade left his position and turned towards Frederick. That night Gen. Lee withdrew slowly towards Hagerstown, where the army now is, in as good condition and spirits as before the fight.

Of the loss on either side we know absolutely nothing. We have heard ours estimated at eleven and the enemy's at forty thousand men. We lost between 1500 and 2000 prisoners, and captured not less than six and perhaps as many as sixteen thousand.

A letter from Gen. Lee was received by the President yesterday morning. We understand that Gen. Lee says he beat the enemy in each day's fight, and took their intrenchments on Friday, but abandoned them on finding they were commanded by more elevated positions in the rear; that the enemy's loss was immense and his own "not slight;" that he had inflicted on the Army of the Potomac the most tremendous blow it had ever received, and that his own army was in good condition, ready for any movement offensive or defensive. He gives as the reason for his immediate retirement the desire to secure the vast wagon trains captured by Stuart.

It seems that whilst our infantry and artillery were fighting the battle of Gettysburg, Stuart was spanning the whole face of the earth in search of horses, mules and wagon trains, and so pre-eminently successful was he, that before Friday night he had collected the [illegible] of our army a mammoth train *over fifteen miles in length.* To secure this plunder, which is of course to be counted as part of the spoils of Gettysburg, our army made its retrograde movement.

CASUALTIES AMONG NORTH CAROLINA OFFICERS.—We copy elsewhere several statements of them. We add the following since received:

A letter from Geo. H. Cobe to Dr. Warren mentions the death of Col. James Marshall, 52d; also of his Lieut. Col. and Major, not named, but according to last list, Marcus A Parks and J. Q. Richardson. Capt. Crittenden Warren of the same Reg't badly wounded and prisoner. The writer says that all the field officers and Captains in the Brigade, Pettigrew's, were killed or wounded. He mentions as killed Col. K. K. Burgwin and Capt. C. T. Iredell of Raleigh.

Col. Faribault, 47th, wounded. Lt Col Graves, Maj. Grudup and the Adjutant missing. Lieuts. Jones and Rogers wounded.

Col. Leesthorpe, 11th, badly wounded. Maj. E. A. Ross, killed.

Capt. West, commanding 5th, said to be killed.

The Raleigh Progress gives the following casualties in the 26th:

Col Lane, feared mortally; Adjt Jordan, Capt Adams, severely; Stokes McRae, thigh broken; Capt Wilson, Lts Richardson and Holloway killed; Lt McCono and Capt Bradford, supposed mortally wounded; Jarratt, wounded and left on field. Capt Albright, only Capt without, commands Reg't. Lts Low, Blair, Cerrethe and Sedberth only subordinates left. A son of Gov Graham was wounded."

Col J K Connally and Maj Belo, 55th, Col W J Hoke, Lt Col Ashcraft, 38th, Lt Col Gordon, Adj Riddick, 34th, and Surgeon Fry, 16th, are reported wounded by the Richmond papers.

Of officers from this town we hear, so far, that Lieut Thos W Baker has lost an arm, Lieut H H Smith, a finger, Lieut C P Mallett slightly wounded in hand.

Casualties among officers, 20th N. C. T.—Maj. J. S. Brooks gives the Wilmington Journal the following list:

Field and Staff.—Wounded—Lt. Col. N. Slough, in left arm; Maj. J. S. Brooks, in left arm.

A—Wounded: Capt. P. A. Smith, in foot; Lt. J. D. Irwin, in hand.

C—Wounded: Lt. P. Williams, in face.

D—Killed: Lt. J. L. Gore.

F—Wounded: J. W. Wright, in face. Killed: Lt. F. C. Wilson.

G—Killed: Capt. O. E Mercer, Lt. T. C. Fulwood.

H—Wounded: Capt. C. B. Monk, in breast.

I—Wounded: Capt. D. J. Devane, in hand.

All the wounds are slight.

From Port Hudson.—RICHMOND, July 14.—The following official despatch was received yesterday at the War Department:

MOBILE, July 13.—To Gen S. Cooper:—The New Orleans Era of the 10th announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th inst.

GEO. G. GARNER, Chief of Staff.

The statements of the Era are not to be received as infallible truths, but it is not improbable that Port Hudson is now occupied by the Yankees.—*Whig.*

The enemy in James River.—RICHMOND, July 14.—The enemy's flotilla in James river, consisting of two monitors, three wooden gunboats, and several transports, carrying about five thousand troops, were reported slowly moving up stream yesterday afternoon. They had reached the vicinity of City Point. The purpose of this expedition will probably be developed to-day.

Whig.

Five Thousand Men at Plymouth.—The Executive office received a dispatch from Gen. Martin yesterday, stating that scouts from the Roanoke reported that Foster had returned to Plymouth with a considerable force, thought to be not less than 5000 men.—*Raleigh Progress*, 15th.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. have reached Richmond.

Vicksburg.—The most uproarious rejoicings were in progress at the North over the fall of Vicksburg. The rebellion is allowed 6 months longer life. The "spoils" are variously stated, the last and biggest statement being:—

NEW YORK, July 11.—Particulars have been received of the capture of Vicksburg. We have taken about 27,000 prisoners, besides 4,000 non-combatants, 102 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 50,000 stand of arms, and 57 stand of colors. There are 550 Rebels in hospitals, one-half of whom are wounded. Only 150 of the garrison are reported as fit for duty.

The Cincinnati Gazette's Vicksburg correspondent says that among the Confederate officers captured there are one Lieutenant General, four Major Generals and between fifteen and twenty Brigadier Generals.

From Maryland.—A battle is daily expected at Hagerstown. The Baltimore American of the 11th thought it would take place that day. Its correspondent and itself think Lee anxious to avoid a battle, and Meade desirous of forcing one. They have no doubt of the complete rout of Lee's army when the fight takes place. The other Northern papers seem less sanguine. *They* have found out that the stories of Lee's rout and demoralization after Gettysburg were all lies. There has been a good deal of cavalry fighting, in which rebel success is conceded by all except the American, which claims yankee victory. As some evidence of the extent of cavalry fighting the Herald says that since Gen. Kilpatrick assumed command of the division, ten days since, his casualties have been 66 commissioned officers, and 1,078 men killed, wounded and missing. The American says that Lee's army has entirely changed its front, having fallen back to St. James' College, 4 miles from the Potomac.

More Soldiers.—The draft is being enforced throughout the North. It was ordered some months ago.

The Richmond papers all say that Lincoln has called out 360,000 conscripts. There is no such statement in any extracts they make. The Herald, however, says that "the indications are that the Government will demand under the conscription law about 400,000 men." And that the law will be enforced.

Great Excitement in Kentucky and Indiana.—John Morgan, with 5000 men, has invaded Indiana, giving out that his destination is the State Capital, whence all the valuables are being removed to Cincinnati. Martial law is declared in Kentucky and Indiana border counties. 50,000 militia are called out. Morgan at last accounts had possession of Corydon, an Indiana town of 8000 inhabitants, 25 miles from Louisville. It was supposed that New Albany, the largest city in the State, and full of spoils, would next attract his attentions.

A Fight in Arkansas.—Gen. Prentiss telegraphs from Helena that on the 4th he whipped Holmes, Price, Marmaduke, and 15,000 rebels "handsomely," capturing 1000 prisoners, 1200 stand of arms, and 2 colors. Yankee loss 250. Rebel loss 2500.

Florida.—The yankees say that this "pirate" is off Martha's Vineyard, and captured last week 11 vessels, besides running off a U. S. Steamer, which had gone out to catch her.

Port Hudson.—Its fall was daily expected, Grant having sent Banks 30,000 men.

Peace.—The Herald advertises a peace meeting, urging Lincoln to offer an amnesty to the rebels, except Jeff. Davis and other leaders.

Foreign.—Foreign news is to the 27th ult. In the British Parliament Earl Russell had replied to inquiry that Napoleon had *not* renewed the proposal for mediation or recognition. Mr. Roebuck gave notice that on the 30th June he would bring on the motion for recognition. A Vienna letter says that Lord Palmerston is reported to have conceived *the idea of submitting the American quarrel to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.* The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—

"Our European files by the Asia contain the important information that Gen Forfek, of the French army, had left Paris for Mexico, bearing dispatches from the Emperor to Gen. Forey, in which he was ordered that when he entered the city of Mexico he should issue a proclamation announcing Napoleon's intention to recognize the Davis Government. This news is contained in "Le France," of Paris, the special organ of the Empress Eugenie and the High Church party of France."

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 5th inst., by S. B. Rozier, Esq., Mr. LEWIS MUSELWHITE, a soldier of Capt. McKinnon's Company, 45th Regt. N. C. T., to Miss [illegible] PARKER, daughter of Ben Parker, dec'd.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—Our readers, especially those of the legal profession, will be interested in what appears to us, who are not lawyers, to be an able discussion of the subject of concurrent State and Confederate jurisdiction, in which the writer, himself an eminent lawyer and earnest thinker, takes issue with the opinions lately delivered in the Supreme Court by Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Battle.

PROMOTED.—Gen D. H. Hill has been made a Lieutenant General and sent to Mississippi. He passed through Raleigh on Sunday night.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBERTON, N. C., July 13, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Gentlemen: As I have been recommended as a Candidate for Congress in this District, you will please do me the kindness to make known through the columns of the Observer that under the circumstances, I will not be a Candidate.

Lieut. T. C. Fuller is already a Candidate to represent this Congressional District; his short platform accompanying his letter of acceptance meets with my entire approval. I therefore ask my friends to join me in giving him a liberal support.

N. A. McLEAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Editors of the Observer:—Gentlemen:—Permit me through the medium of your columns, to return thanks to the following Ladies and Gentlemen of Montgomery and Richmond counties, whose names and contributions are given, for their kindness in sending supplies to the sick and wounded soldiers of this Hospital.

Very Respectly, your obd't ser't.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Surgeon in charge.

General Hospital No. 7, Raleigh N. C.

A List of contributions sent to Fair Ground Hospital Raleigh, N. C., by different persons in Montgomery and Richmond Counties viz:

Mr J Skinner 2 hens, 3½ lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs: Mrs R Steele, 2 hens and 5 doz eggs; Mrs J Chambers 2 hens, 4 doz eggs, H lbs beef and 13 lbs pears; Mrs W Stanback 2 turkeys, 6 lbs butter and 14 lbs lard; Mrs J Little 4 lbs butter; Mrs F Little 2 lbs butter, 3 doz eggs and 12 lbs lard; Mrs J Ledbetter 2 lbs sausages, 3 lbs butter, 6 doz eggs, 1½ bu. fruit and 10 chickens; Mrs J Robison 2 hens, 11½ lbs beef and ½ bu fruit; Mrs Martha Wooley 4 lbs butter, 2 hens, 3 doz eggs; Mrs Eliz Wooley 3 doz eggs; Mrs J

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, N. C., July 15, 1863.

Editors Observer: About six o'clock on Sunday morning, a large steamer was seen to go ashore on Bald Head Beach. Col. Lamb, with characteristic promptness and energy, having gathered together all the small boats he could get, sent about 100 men from the companies of Capt's Tripp and Whitehurst over to Buzzard Bay Beach to go to her assistance, and having signaled for the Steamer Congaree which was at Smithville, to come over, which she soon did, placed the Whitworth gun on a flat, and with a detachment of men from Capt. Braddy's company proceeded by way of the Light House.

The sharp-shooters having landed on the beach, were joined by a detachment of men from Capt. Lane's company, on Zeke's Island, and immediately took up their march for the ship, which was some ten or eleven miles distant. The Blockaders, some four or five in number, had by this time reached the steamer, and their small boats could be seen going to and from her. Seeing our men advancing up the beach, two of the steamers came up within a short distance and opened fire on them, and after some time they were joined by two more. They now commenced to shell us in earnest. They lay not over a half mile out from the beach, and our men had hardly any protection—in some places none whatever. But still they marched on; and tough marching it was, through sand and mud and mire and marsh, with no shade to protect them from the hot rays of the sun, almost famished for want of water, with the yankees pouring their grape and canister and shell at them the whole time. I think taking it all together it was the hardest and the toughest time the boys from Fisher ever had.

Those who went by way of the Bald Head Beach, fared as bad, if not worse, from all accounts. The blockaders off Caswell, seeing them, opened on them a hot and heavy fire of shell and canister; besides, they received a severe cross fire from the guns of the vessels off the other beach. But the boys behaved bravely, and getting tired of the fun that the yankees were poking at them, thought they would return the compliment. And after giving them three or four shot had the satisfaction of seeing them turn tail and run.

Having arrived near the stranded steamer, about 4 or 4½ o'clock, the Col. placed his gun in position, and opened fire on the three steamers near her, driving them off in double quick, they returning our fire until they got out of shooting distance.

Finding a boat belonging to the vessel on the beach, Col Lamb boarded her. She proved to be the steamer Kate of London, having on board a very valuable cargo of salt, dry goods, Iron plates &c. It was her first trip as a blockade runner, and she was run ashore to save her from capture by the yankees.

Before leaving the ship, the yankees had placed a mine of about a hundred pounds of powder in her cabin, and then set fire to her, with the intention of blowing her up, but in this they failed, as the fire was fortunately discovered by some of the men who had boarded her with the Colonel. For this they deserve the greatest credit, and were complimented by the Colonel, who helped in putting out the fire and throwing overboard the powder. No doubt the pitiful yankees were sadly disappointed when they discovered that their vile plan did not succeed.

Strange to say, that notwithstanding the almost constant fire of shell and grape and canister which the yankees poured at us for upwards of four hours, not a man was injured, and not an accident occurred to our men. Several were prostrated for awhile by the heat and the want of water. I have heard that the Chief Engineer of the steamer was drowned.

Two thirds of the cargo has been saved already —besides which the Colonel expects to be able to save her engines, of great value just now.

Sixty men under Capt. Barnes, from Caswell, took part in the capture of the vessel and went through all the hardships and fatigues which the rest had to undergo. Those who were engaged in the expedition deserve great praise, especially Col. Lamb, who for his energy, promptness and determination in saving the vessel, and driving off the blockading squadron of seven or eight steamers with one little gun, is entitled to great credit.

TALLY HO.

A FIGHT AT WILLIAMSPORT.—We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter of Lt. W. C. McDaniel of this place, Adjutant 54th N. C Troops, from which it appears that the regiment has had another battle since Gettysburg:

NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, July 9, 1863.

On the 6th inst. we were attacked by two Divisions of Yankee Cavalry, dismounted, numbering 13,000 men and artillery. We had about 2,500 men and one battery of 10 pieces. To give you an idea of the vast responsibility upon us and the noble way in which our duty was discharged, I may remark that the whole baggage and wagon train was at this place, and it would have ruined our army had they been taken. The enemy advanced from all sides, and promptly did our little band deploy to meet them, our artillery opening at the same time. We fought them at least four hours; it was the briskest engagement I was ever in. We drove them as far as we could go, without weakening our line too much. At dark they limbered up their artillery and left, giving up when they might have captured the whole had their men been such as ours.

In this affair our Reg't lost 1 killed and 14 wounded. None of my old company (Capt. Culbreth's) killed; 4 wounded.

Manly's Battery.—Capt M. writes to his father:

We were in the hottest of the fights at Gettysburg on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. My men all acted splendidly and won the admiration of all observers.

My loss was, killed: Private W F Ramsey. Wounded: Lieut Dunn, Corp'l H C Settle, Privates W R Carroll, Charles, Riley, Shearon, Mayo, Parker, W E Pulley, Thos Hill, Nolan.

I lost 13 horses killed outright, and 10 badly wounded, and also had one carriage dismounted.

I succeeded in bringing all my wounded along —none of them are mortally wounded. The good fortune of my battery is unaccountable. Capt. Frasier's battery that was about twenty steps from mine, lost all the men at two of his pieces. I immediately manned them with some of my supernumeraries and fought them through the different fights very successfully.

Gov. Graham passed though this place on Wednesday morning last with his son, Capt. William A. Graham, Jr., of the cavalry, who was severely wounded in the leg in one of the late battles. Gov. G. has, we believe, five sons in the service.

Raleigh Standard.

General Ewell struck in the Battle of Gettysburg.—During the battle of Gettysburg General Ewell reining in his horse and calling one of his aids to him said: "I have been struck, assist me to alight."

Having helped him from his horse the aid inquired where the General had been hit.

"Here," said General Ewell, pointing to his wooden leg, "I'll trouble you to hand me my other leg."

The fractured artificial limb having been removed and a fresh one put on in its place, the brave old General re-mounted his horse and again rode to the front.—*Richmond Examiner.*

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

Fifth N. C. Troops at Gettysburg.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Capt S B West, commanding reg't; Adj't F J Haywood.

A—Killed: J T Womble. Wounded: Lt H H Smith finger; Sgts S A Rose arm, S Boon hand; Corp's J W Monk side, J M Fox leg; Privates N K Goodwin shoulder, Robt Atkinson head; N M Braddy hip, T T Burke arm and head, Jas Smith hip, M Sissmore arm and head, W B Autry thigh, N Gee arm, H L Webster thigh, Levi Cook hand, C F Harper thigh, E Kinsaul, J F Beal head

B—Killed: Corp'l J S Morgan, R H Blount, W H Jackson, G R Williams, L Worrell, J King. Wounded: Lt J F Cross, Corp'ls J Hays, B W Hays, and B F Willey, J A Howell, Cal Hays, P E Matthews, B F Powell, B F Thompson, D Knight, John Parker, L Draper, R A Saunders, R H Knight.

C—Killed: N D Bridgers, L H Jones Wounded: Lt H L Watson, Sgt J K Whilley, Corp'l A Creech, W Garner, K Brown, D W Lee, W N Harper, Jones Faulk, N Faulk, B N Dean, Jas Dean, —— Durham, N Corbet, U Johnson, J Hudson, L Sasser, B Massingill, W B Jowvringan, Wm Rains, J H Williams, G R Pool, J Foard.

D—Killed: Lt M J Malone. Wounded: Sgt J W Barrow, G E Yart.

E—Killed: Lt W A Carr, Sgts J M Miller, Wm Steel; Geo Waller. Wounded: Lts M F Hunt, R C West; Sgt D C Bassinger, Corp'l J Scott, W J Bond, P Cunningham, G S Council, J N Morgan, G W Long, D H Hewitt, Wm Riggsby.

F—Wounded: Lt W A Riddick, Corp'ls C Hobbs, J F Endey, M M Endry, J Peck, J R Carter, J D Whitley, G W Gafely, A S Barringer, W Almond, G Kizer.

G—Killed: Lt C C Rauls, N Etheridge, D L Williams, J G Clifford, M P Morgan. Wounded: Capt J M Taylor, Lt T D Deems, Corp'l Jas Penington, G A Barringer, J Robins, J Lock, J J Boon, W L Light, R Watson, J Anderton, W Dickson, M Mason, B L Jollett, D Baker, W A Williams, J T Weaver.

H—Wounded: Lt R Cooper, Sgt R Powell, Corp'l D Parker, T Hurdle, M P Morgan, M M Pool, J Riddick, R Saunders, W C Safrit, J Copeland, J J Shaver, C W Stirewalt

I—Killed: S Riley. Wounded: Lt W M Lea, Sgts J E Robinson, W F Smith, Corp'ls B F Thompson, J Taylor; R Harlow, T J Hoke, B F Bean, L Goodson, W W Cobb, T H Wood, T J Hancock, J P Hopkin, N D Berry, E Lewis.

K—Killed: J Allen, J M Heilig, Tobias Cruse, Geo Keith, A Bostian, Isaac Earnhart. Wounded: Lt J C Irvin, Sgt W T Powe, W Lefler, L D Brinkle, E E Leach, E Safrit, E Seaford, L Deal, A Leppard, S A Bean, W C Sugart, A A Bostian, E Brewer, M Safrit.

The above is only a partial list of the casualties—a large portion of the wounded having fallen into the hands of the enemy.

S. W. WEST,
Captain 5th N. C. Troops

Thirteenth N. C. Troops.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lt Col Jos H Hyman, ankle.

A—Killed: Corp'l H Waters, Jno Robinson. Wounded: Capt E B Withers, Lts L B Henderson, and Jas N Williamson, Sgt J M Jones, Henry O Howard, John Totten, Mack Warren, Joseph Moore, Pleasant Scott. Missing: John C Reagan.

B—Killed: Sgt J N Knox, Corp'l R W Choat, H S Moser, H C Alexander, A Brimer, J L Kimbrell. Wounded: Capt R W Choat, J F Kirkpatrick, J H Neagle, W J Taylor, L J Walker, H F Wolfe, S H Marks, W A McGinn, N C McGinn. Missing: Lt Ed Smith, W F Bartlette, J R Nickolson.

C—Killed: Henry Hamlett, Eli Loefler. Wounded: Lt W W Rainy mortally, Lt W Y Braddon. Sgt J B Yarborough, Corp'l G W Brandon, Adolphus Atkinson, Jno Allen, Sam'l Covington, Wm M Powell. Missing: Wm W Stanfield.

D—Killed: Lt Thos Chambers, Corp'l H A Gordon, Jno Evans, Anthony Norman, Wm R Oakly, Andy Stephens, B Y Warren Wounded: Lt Wm G Woods, Corp'l B M Stephens, Wm Faucette, J R O'Brien, Wm Scott, W M Farland, G B Lea, Wm Johnson

E—Killed: Thos Fonville, William W Murray, J M Heicks, Feley Gerriner Wounded: Capt Thos A Martin, Lts Jas Bason, and J R Ireland, Sgts J P Bradshaw, J A Dickey, and W F Faucette, John Adams, C J Andrews, W Boggs, G W Holt, G A Keck, J M Lackey, Caleb May, J M Mathews, A J Rike, Mat Patton, R B Forshee. Missing: J A Rippey, W M Thompson.

F—Killed: M Leonard, Jas McDaniel, W H Penry. Wounded: Lts Frank Williams, and N B Lain, Sgt J A Nail, A O Daywalt, Jno Harris, R A Holt, G W Kinkle, U C May, Jno Ridenhour, Anderson Ridenhour, John Sheats, John Tutorow, T V Vinegum, D C Wallace.

G—Killed: Sgt R J Stalling, E R Jones. Wounded: Lt Rufus Atkinson, Sgt J H Keel, Corp'l J R Mayo, L Atkins, L W Blount, M V Barnhill, J B Elexson, H D Lilley, J B Medford, H Parker, W Proctor, J H Whitehurst Missing: J Savage.

H—Killed: Jas F Vaughan. Wounded: Lt J M Smith, Sgt Jas C Ratcliffe, Corp'l J M Robertson, Robt Covington, Owen Joyce, Henry Melton, Peter Robinson.

I—Killed: Sgt Joel Hudson Wounded: Lt Wm H Winchester, Sgt Josephus Pratt, Henry Carter, Giles Jones, J T Rogers Missing: Thos Smothers, Jas Wray, Leonard Fry.

K—Killed: Lt W M Nunnally, J H Upton, Richard Ramsey, Jas Walker, J F Slade. Wounded: Lt Wm R Tolten, Corp'l J H Trolinger, R C Nun, B F Carter, W N Summers, Julius Love, Thos Loftes, W D Wright, Jno Chambers, P Summers. Missing: Corp'l R W Stanfield, J W Bagby, Jno Bateman, R C Sanders, G W Ware, O W Walker.

Killed 33, wounded 95, missing 17.

NAT. S. SMITH, 2d.Lt, Act. Adj't.

Fourth N. C. State Troops.

A—Killed: R M Brawley, W B Mayhew. Wounded: Jacob Massie, M T Clark, Eli Day. Missing: R T Mayhew, Hugh Hall and J M Donahu.

B—Wounded: Capt J F Stansil, J M Sides, Wm Rainey and T S Lyerly. Missing: Wm Pardlew, A A Beaver.

C—Killed: W M Chipley. Wounded: Corp'ls A M White and J N Brotherton, J A Harkness, C L Johnston, H L Lollar, C S Sharpe, J M Rickart, W Dobson and M L Arthurs Missing: A F Gordman, J C Norton, T M Lewis and J A Lewis.

D—Wounded: Wm Gurley, Jos Scott, Andrew Saule and Wm Barnum. Missing: M D Pearsal.

E—Killed: James Litchfield. Wounded: W F Beal. Missing: Moses Willard, Wm Suggs and Dan'l Briley.

F—Killed: Wm B Nolly. Wounded: Capt T E Thompson. Missing: John B Woodard.

G—Killed: G H Cunningham. Wounded: Wm McClarey.

H—Killed: Lieut J B Stockton, B A Campbell. Missing: Henry Reives.

I—Missing: Serg't F Jarvis, R T Pickering.

K—Wounded: Otho Holshouser. Missing: Serg't M Hennesey, W Buise, H Severs and W Peler.

8 killed, 24 wounded and 21 missing.

W. S. BARNES, Adj't 4th N. C. Reg't.

Twenty-Eighth N. C. Troops.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col Sam D Lowe, severely, Lt Col W H A Speer, Maj W S N Stowe, Serg't Maj R W Rankin, slightly.

A—Killed: A J Chandler. Wounded: Capt E F Lovill, Lt E T Thompson, J W Benson, A J Bobbit, J H Childress, S G Gates, J H Hardy, W H Marsh, D P Smith, Ransom Wood, L C York. Missing: Sgt J W Corkerham, Corp W S Blackwood, J T Blackwood, Arthur Bray, Wilson Center, Thos Sprinkle, W J White.

B—Killed: Sgt H A Powell. Wounded: Capt Thos J Smith, Corp T M Foster, Peter Neal, A A Rhyne, H Jos Huffstetter, W H Carpenter, J T Carter, J A Floyd, G Hines, D A Linebarger, G M Logan, Jno A Morrow, J O Murry, Isaac L McIntosh, A S Nichols, E L Pegram, J R Servine, J W Shield, Moses Stroup. Missing: Sgt J E White, Corp Jas S Clonger, F W Leeper, W A Lawing, W F Servis, J B Crenshaw, Christopher Neal, R M Jenkins, F W Thompson.

C—Killed: Lt E C Austin, Sgt D Kincaide, Wm Miller, F Poovy, D Sipe. Wounded: Capt T J Lineburger, Corps M A Sigman and P I Herman, Z A Abernathy, L Boleh, L Cook, S Connel, D Drum, E Fry, J Green, D Hefner, J Houston, W Martin, S Holler, J Killian, J Poovey, S Pryor, A Boloch. Missing: A S Campbell, W A Harwell, H Miller, E Link, D Poovey, L Poovey, D Pryor, J Fry, J Lineberger, J Reynolds, P Horne.

D—Killed: Sgt J M Easly. Wounded: Lt E Moose, J A Whitaker, B R Maulding, C Carpenter, A Carpenter, J P Mault, B Perry, A Sides, D E Smith. Missing: Lt J W Randle, C W Sides, E Allman, J W Davis, H Hunneycutt, J W Howell, D Herrin, J M Hatley, A K Miller, N C Pennington, J E Sell, W C Morris.

E—Wounded: Lt E Hurley, D B Allen, O C Brewer, A Smith, W L Green, S Morris, G H Hunsuker, W Gadd. Missing: J H Ballad, G E Weismer, J W Wade, D W Weismer, J A Reddin, J Sadberry, Josiah Callais, E J McKinnis, J C Parker, W Phillips, N L Cook, J C Hastin.

F—Killed: Saml Fortner. Wounded: Lt J G Trulove, Sgts P A Apperson, A F Randleman and J C Brown, J Hicks, F Gaugh, W S Dickson, J D Conrad, R Park, J Tacket, S D Creson. Missing: Lt W A Marler, S Choplin, S B Strickland, W D Kelley, T H Wooten, A Brown, J W Tacket, C A Fally.

G—Wounded: Corp S G Ryan, S Crawford, L Lloyd, M Smith, P H Poindexter, M Straughn. Missing: Capt E G Moxon, Sgt W D F Edwards, B L Cates, J Cheek, W Crabtree, J H Durham, T W Howard, J A Morris, W G W Poindexter, J L Smith.

H—Killed: Lt S A Simms. Wounded: J L Green, M M Jolly, J C Holland, W C Barnett, T A Holland, S G H Bridgers. Missing: J W Lea, J T Wilson, J J Rollans, J L B McGinnis, J M Green.

I—Killed: Jones Holcomb and Jones Mackey. Wounded: Lts S S Bohannon and J H Swan, P Baity, N C Dozier, J G Danner, W H Childress, M Carter, D C Hall, L W Johnson, B T McKaughan, E H Reese, G B Harding Missing: Sgts C D Hendricks and D C Casey, W Buchanan, J T Holcomb, J T Reynolds.

K—Wounded: Lts J T Biles and A W Stone, Sgts W J Russ and D M Ross, Corpls S P Foust and W A C Biles, A C Barnis, J P Barnis, W D Kirk, S I Nash, W P Crowell, J A Randle, G P Ross, J M Hanson Missing: Wm Keriker, D D Davis, D W Eury, J T Howell, D A Hatley, D J Holt, Solomon Harkey, B E Kirk, D W Moody, J Wilson, G Russell, B F Smith, W S Swarringer, H C Swarringer.

Killed 12, wounded 117, missing 94.

The missing are either mostly *killed* or wounded and left in the yankee lines, and but 3 or 4 of the wounded are now fit for duty and with the Reg't.

W. H. A. SPEERS,
Lt Col Comd'g 28th N C Reg't.

List of casualties in Company F, 26th Reg't N. C. T., during the several engagements around Gettysburg, commencing 1st July:

Killed: Lieut Jno B Holloway; privates Rob't Braswell, J H Coffey, Rob't R Caswell, M L Townsell, Jackson Gragg, Jos Phillips, W E Phillips, W L Thompson, Jno C Lewis, J B Littlejohn, C Coffey, Thos Crump, Jno Taylor; and five others, supposed to be killed, viz: J P Shook, Wm Fleming, Jas Deal, T J Cozart, Abram Hutson.

Wounded: Lieut C M Sudderth, hand; Serg'ts J T C Hood, R N Hudspethy, H C Coffey; Corpls S P Philyans, H Courtney; Privates Geo Arney, M Bradshaw, Zero Beach, R W Braswell, S P Badger, W W Bean, Jno Bowman, Jos Baldwin, W W Bradford, J G Coffey, J P Coffey, J A Coffey, Thos M Coffey, W S Coffey, Thos Curtis, Wm Curtis, H C Courtney, M Clouts, Jas Clarke, Wm Clarke, H C Crump, S W Crisp, Rufus Erwin, H Ennis, G W Holloway, G W Hood, A M Hudspeth, G W Hudspeth, H H Hays, Paul Howell, Ambrose Hutson, W N Kerby, Jno Kincade, Geo Morgan, J D Moore, E Mathias, Geo Porch, Jno Porch, Pinkney Powell, Gideon Philzany, Noah Page, M M Rader, W H Rich, W R Rich, Hosea Stallings, Wm Stallings, T W Setser, W E Setser, Jos Setser, Jno M Sudderth, T F [illegible], Taylor, L A Thomas, J C Thompson, C A Tuttle, [illegible] W Underdown, Wm Underdown, R Upchurch, Joseph Winkler, Israel Zimmermon, A W Perkins.

Every man that went in the several battles was either killed or wounded.

Recapitulation.—Killed and supposed to be killed 19, wounded 68; total 87.

I was also wounded badly in the leg, just below the knee.

R M TUTTLE,
Capt. Co F, 26th Reg't N. C. T.

Co F, 20th Reg't.

Killed: Lt F C Wilson, Sergts M Sessoms, B Crumpler, private Levi Faircloth. Wounded: Capt J W Wright, Corp'l T Sessoms, privates O A Williams, M Hall, W H Herring, P Sessoms, A Fisher, J B Herring, A W Hall, J K Ezzell, W H Hall, W J Balcom, J C Butler, John Sikes. Missing, prisoners, unhurt: Serg't W A Peterson, Corpl J L Benton, privates R O Spell, M Pearson, J A McAlpin, J McCullen, D Giddings, Nathan Hall.

Wounded North Carolinians in Hospital at Middleburg, Va.—Jas Williams, J A Butler, D Todd, J Cox, B F Ward, Co H, W A B Pierson, D, 63d; S Morgan, F Duke, D, M C Taylor, G, 59th. These were wounded in the cavalry fight, June 17.

Guilford Taylor, B, D W Smith, F, J A Lynch, D, David Jones, G, 63d, killed in same fight, were buried at Middleburg.

NOTICE

To the Heirs of Daniel McKenzie, dec'd.

AT August Court of Robeson county, being the 4th Monday, I will be ready for settlement with his Heirs, which time and place I want them to be there.

MURDOCK McKENZIE, Adm'r.

Gilopolis, Robeson county, July 17, 1863. 47-6t

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, JULY 15, 1863.

WANTED,

3 GOOD Harness Makers,
1 first rate Wood Turner,
1 first rate Slater,
6 No. 1 House Carpenters.

Steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to Maj. F. L CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

46-6t]

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, JULY 15, 1863.

WOOD WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of AUGUST next for the delivery at the Arsenal and Armory of 1,000 cords Pine and 300 cords Oak Wood.

The pine wood to be delivered monthly at the rate of 60 cords per month, the oak wood to be all delivered by the first day of December next. Apply to

46t1A] F. L CHILDS, Maj. Comd'g.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1 HOUSE and LOT on Mumford Street, with 5 rooms and a good well of water in the yard.

1 BRICK STORE, two stories, on Person street.

1 HOUSE on Arch street, 40 x 20, Lot about 150 feet by 60

P. S All those indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle forthwith, as I cannot afford to hold notes and accounts and pay taxes on them. All those that can pay and will not do it by the 9th September, it being Court week, their notes and accounts will be sold at Auction by J. H. Cook, Auct'r.

R. D. DAVIS.

July 16, 1863. 46tf

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the following times and places with the Assessors for the purpose of registering the names and receiving the Taxes due from all persons embraced in the 5th Section of the Tax Act of the Confederate States. Also to procure returns of all other property the taxes of which shall hereafter become due, as provided for in said Act, viz:

At Regan's Muster Ground, July 20th, 1863.
At Robeson Institute, July 21st, 1863.
At Lumber Bridge, July 22d, 1863.
At Randalsville, July 23d, 1863.
At Col. P. P. Smith's, July 24th, 1863.
At Burnt Swamp, July 25th, 1863.

Being the days appointed by the Sheriff for the collection of the State and County Taxes at the respective places

Punctual attention is required as there are heavy penalties on those who neglect to list their property.

ALEX. McMILLAN, District Collector.

Dondarroch, July 13, 1863. 46-2t

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Examination for Common School Teachers in Robeson County will meet in the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 25th inst., for the purpose of examining Teachers as aforesaid. It is hoped that persons capable and willing to teach will avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining certificates, and that our Schools will go immediately into operation. Teachers may rely on receiving the money as soon as it is due. Committee-men are also advised to make returns according to law.

NEILL McNEILL, Ch'mn.

July 18. 46-2t

TO HIRE.

A WOMAN with two children, a plain cook, washer and ironer. Would hire her until the end of the year on accommodating terms. N. McDONALD.

Rockfish, July 13. 46-2tpd

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subscriber at Carthage, on last Friday, a DEEP SORREL MARE, 6 or 7 years old, medium size, in good order, and newly shod before, slight marks of gear on her, and on her hind legs below the knee joints, small wind galls on the outside and had on a good saddle, with a black quilted seat, leather halter and bridle, the halter has been broke and mended; the bridle has a small black ring on each side in the reins, about two feet from the bits. Said mare was raised in Randolph county. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said mare and contents to me, or fifteen dollars for information so that I can get her.

JAMES M. COLE.

Crane's Creek P. O. Moore county, N. C.

July 13. 46-4tpd

MEDICINES.

ALUM, BAL. COPAIBA, QUININE;
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts;
Blue Mass, Calomel, Ammonia;
Cream Tartar, Spts Nitre;
Chlor. Potass, Iod. Potass;
Opium, Camphor, Morphia;
Co. Syr. Sarsaparilla, Senna;
Norwood's Tinct. Vera Viride;
Nit. Silver, Elaterium;
Veratrine, Salicine, &c.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 18. [illegible]

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, it is provided by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence," approved on the 16th day of April, 1862, and by another act of Congress, approved on the 27th September, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, at the time the call may be made, and who are not at such time legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence.

And, whereas, in my judgment the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the defence of his country, and in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white men residents of said States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service, and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call and not now in the military service, do, upon being enrolled, forthwith repair to the conscript camps established in the respective States of which they may be residents, under pain of being held and punished as deserters in the event of their failure to obey this call, as provided in said laws.

And I do further order and direct, that the enrolling officers of the several States proceed at once to enroll all persons embraced within the terms of this proclamation, and not heretofore enrolled.

And I do further order, that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment, and that persons so volunteering be allowed to select the arm of service and the company which they desire to join, provided such company be deficient in the full number of men allowed by law for [illegible]ization.

[SEAL] Given under my hand, and [illegible] of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Gen. Johnston.—The Augusta Constitutionalist has the following letter from an intelligent officer in Gen. Johnston's army, which furnishes some facts for the consideration of those who denounce Gen. Johnston without knowing any of the circumstances which have controlled him:—

I wish I had some good news to give you. I have not. People away from here expect a great deal, and I am satisfied, a great deal too much from Gen. Johnston. There is no room for Generalship in this case. Physical obstructions, such as Johnston will have to overcome, will quell and oppress the genius of any man. Grant has entrenched himself around Vicksburg as strongly as Pemberton has in it. The hills are in many places nearly perpendicular, with but little room on their tops, and high enough to permit a very small party to prevent the ascent of as many men as can be got to them. This almost interminable succession of steep hills and deep valleys for miles and miles around Grant's camp has been fortified with all the skill that the devilish ingenuity of these rascals could secure. The hills are crowned with heavy guns, and every gorge is ready to belch forth destruction. He has devastated the country all around him for 20 to 30 miles, leaving nothing that could contribute to the support of an army advancing on him, and has obstructed all the roads leading towards him in every possible way for many miles You will perceive that it would be no easy job for Johnston to get to him. Besides, Grant has from 70 to 80,000 men, Johnston not half so many. (I am afraid to commit to paper the strength of his army.) Grant's communications are open, his facilities for receiving stores, supplies, and reinforcements are unbounded, while Johnston has to work hard to buy every mouthful his army eats, and then is obliged to haul it for many miles—sometimes 40 or 50—and the farther he goes towards Vicksburg, the farther he must wagon his supplies.

Now with these facts before you, work out the problem. If Grant, with all the men and all the means he wants or asks for can't take Pemberton in Vicksburg, with 13 or 15,000 men, how is Johnston, with only half the men he can get, to destroy or subdue Grant in a fortified camp equally strong, with 80,000 men to defend it. This is the proposition; work it out; put "Q. E. D." at the end and send it to me, for I would like mightily to see it.

In all this I do not undervalue nor underrate the elements at Gen. Johnston's command, nor his great ability. His army, (I will state *entre nous*) not as high as 30,000 fighting men, is composed of the very best fighting stock on the continent, and if Johnston could only get Grant into the field would maul a much larger force "till they should think the very devil himself had come from hell." They are anxious to fight, and have every confidence in the General, and will do what men can do—yet this is not enough to overcome the immense disadvantages under which he labors.

I do not write this to discourage you, for I know no more of Gen. Johnston's plans than you do, perhaps not so much. I hope that he will be let alone, however, and not driven by taunts, and innuendoes, and abuse, to sacrifice an army which is confessedly the only barrier that at present protects, in any considerable degree, the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

Mean People.—A Yankee correspondent says "there are some of the most intensely mean persons in the neighborhood of Gettysburg that the world produces." He cites the following instances:

On Thursday, a bill of seventeen hundred dollars was presented to General Howard for damage to the Cemetery during the fight. One man presented Gen. Howard a bill for thirty-seven cents for four bricks knocked off the chimney of his house by our artillery. Our wearied, and in many instances, wounded soldiers found pumps locked, so that they could not get water. A hungry officer asked a woman for something to eat, and she first inquired how much he would pay. Another begged for a drink of milk, and the female wished to know if he had any change. These persons, it should be remarked, were not poor, but among the [illegible] substantial citizens of the town and vicinity.

Affairs in Arkansas.—A private letter received at Macon, Ga., from Little Rock, dated June 24th, says: "General Cooper had an engagement with Philips, commanding the Federals, and routed him with great loss. Stanwati, a Cherokee Colonel, captured a negro regiment, comprising some 800 or 900.

The Jackson Mississippian estimates the loss sustained by the enemy during the two months' campaign in Mississippi at 25,000 men.

WAR NEWS.

The Attack on Charleston.—CHARLESTON, July 14.—The sloop of war Bibb and one gunboat steamed up about eleven o'clock Monday morning and opened fire on Battery Wagner. They took their positions at long taw, firing about every fifteen minutes, which was kept up at intervals until about five in the afternoon. They failed to effect anything. The three Monitors, which were lying behind a point near the lower end of Morris' Island, kept very quiet throughout the day. Our batteries (Gregg and Wagner) and Fort Sumter responded slowly and at long intervals to the enemy's fire. One shot from Sumter is reported to have struck the enemy's observatory, erected on Craig's Hill, Morris' Island.

The yankees have an immense derrick and are reported placing more guns in position, fortifying Craig's Hill and also Black's Island, between Morris and James' Islands, of which they are reported in possession.

The fire of the enemy was renewed about eight o'clock last evening. The steamer Gabriel Manigault, mentioned in our issue of yesterday as disabled, was set on fire by the enemy's shells and destroyed.—*Courier.*

CHARLESTON, July 15.—The exchange of shots between the yankee gunboats and our batteries on Morris Island on Tuesday was kept up at long intervals until the afternoon, when the firing became more rapid. Fort Sumter continued to throw shells with effect at the Yankee working party on Craig's Hill. An officer from Battery Wagner, who arrived last night, reported the enemy throwing up rifle pits and entrenchments. Their working parties are plainly visible both on Craig's Hill and Black's Island. Four mortar boats were observed for the first time Tuesday inside the channel, one of them seemingly placed in position to cover their working parties. The Monitors, four in number, were lying close in shore, apparently receiving a fresh supply of ammunition. An additional number of transports are reported to have arrived Tuesday.

There were no casualties at the batteries yesterday.—*Ib.*

CHARLESTON, July 16.—A successful dash was made about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, by Major Rion, with a detachment from the 12th Georgia Battalion, 51st North Carolina and other corps, numbering in all about 250 men, upon the advanced rifle pits of the enemy, about three quarters of a mile from Fort Wagner. The 48th New York regiment, which occupied the rifle pits, were completely surprised and retreated in the greatest confusion as far as their works on Craig's Hill. Between 30 and 40 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and a number taken prisoners.

The enemy's reinforcements coming up, our men retired to Fort Wagner, bringing off their wounded and prisoners. Our loss was one killed, 11 wounded and 3 missing.

[Here follows a list of the wounded brought to the city. Among them, F. M. Garner, Co. C, 51st, leg amputated.]

Lieut. Tutt, of the 12th Georgia Battalion, who was in the advance with a force of about 20 men, acting as skirmishers, came upon the yankees so suddenly that many of them threw down their arms, crying, "we surrender." In the darkness some 4 or 5 prisoners taken by our men made their escape. Some 4 or 5 of the 12th Georgia, it is said, were taken pisoners by the yankees and sent to the rear, but managed afterwards to escape by swimming the creek and crossing the marsh, reached our battery in safety, but perfectly destitute of clothing.

Capt. Paul Hamilton Waring, who was at Fort Wagner on volunteer duty, while standing in front of Gen. Taliaferro's headquarters, Wednesday morning, was struck by a Minnie ball from one of the enemy's sharpshooters, at a distance of about twelve hundred yards, and instantly killed. His body was brought to the city yesterday.—*Ib.*

WILMINGTON, July 17.—A private letter from Charleston, dated July 16th, (yesterday,) says: "Our troops under Gen. Hagood attacked and completely routed the enemy on James Island this morning, driving them off the island to their boats. Their loss is reported very heavy. Ours light. It is also reported that we have taken 300 prisoners, and disabled one of their boats, the Pawnee.—*Journal.*

The Editor of the Savannah Republican writes from Charleston on the 12th:—

The siege of Charleston has regularly begun. The enemy hope to take it by gradual approaches, and they have at least gained encouragement from their first success—the capture of the lower battery on Morris' Island, thus giving them a foothold, and enabling them to set out hopefully on their tedious work. This disaster is attributable to bad engineering, for which somebody should be held responsible. The lower battery was a shackling affair, and our men left it only when the carriages of their guns had been shattered to pieces.

The battle yesterday morning claims a place among the bloodiest and most destructive of the war, at least so far as the enemy are concerned. Our loss was trifling—only one or two killed and some half dozen wounded. The first account gave no adequate idea of the slaughter of the yankees, it having been based on evidences immediately in front of the battery. A subsequent reconnoissance exposed over four hundred dead bodies, which were buried by our men. To this add the usual proportion of wounded—five to one—and the casualties become awful. That proportion in this case, however, is too large. The fight was at close quarters and it is believed that a majority of those who were struck were killed. An officer of high rank gave to me to-day as his opinion that at least one thousand of the enemy were put *hors du combat* in the action. In addition to the killed on the field, the surgeon of the hospital where their wounded are now lying informs me that eight died last night, and in all probability as many more will pass to their long account before morning.

Willing to do justice to a brave foe, it may be added that a more daring and gallant assault has not been made on either side since the commencement of the war. The enemy numbered fifteen hundred, according to the best authority at hand. They landed on the lower end of the island, and double-quicked it up to the very mouths of our guns, coming in along with our pickets, though not surprising the garrison. The advancing column got within forty yards of Battery Wagner before a gun was fired. Gen. Stromm (who commanded the assailants, and was, by the way, Beast Butler's Adjutant at New Orleans,) then cried out in a voice distinctly heard in the fort: "Now's your time, boys, go in and take them," and in they went sure enough, some twenty-five of them having actually scaled our works and got inside, where they were either killed or captured. The murderous fire poured into them by our artillery and infantry literally mowed down their ranks; but on they pressed until success became hopeless and the dead were piled up under their feet, when they retired.

From Jackson, Miss.—JACKSON, July 15.—Another day has passed without any new developments. The enemy are firing incessantly, shelling the city all the evening, and have fired one whole block of buildings, which was destroyed.

Another division of Burnside's command reached Grant this evening.

We buried 150 of the enemy yesterday.

[illegible]

Walker's and Loring's divisions repulsed them handsomely. The artillery fire was incessant. Our batteries replied gun for gun. The enemy sought to shelter themselves in the woods.

Heavy reinforcements continue to arrive, who are pressed around our right, for the purpose of crossing Pearl River above and flanking us. The enemy were planting siege guns on their redoubts It is supposed that to-morrow the remainder of Jackson will be burned.

Not a gun has been fired by the enemy this morning. There are various conjectures in regard to their silence, but those well informed think they are trying to flank us on our right, as their cavalry made an attempt to cross four miles above last night.

From James River.—Intelligence has been received that at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Yankee flotilla—three gunboats, two monitors, and ten transports—was at Bermuda Hundreds, about two miles this side of City Point. They seem to be creeping up slowly towards Chaffin's and Drewry's Bluffs, and we need not be surprised to hear the roar of guns any morning.—*Rich'd Whig, 16th.*

Famine in Vicksburg.—The correspondent of the Mobile Tribune writes on the 8th:—

"Famine has done for Grant what his sixty-five thousand men, Porter's fleet of gunboats and all the science and skill of the Federal Government, failed to accomplish.

"When the history of the siege of Vicksburg shall have been written, then and not till then will all the noble sufferings and endurance of the garrison be known. Who has not wept over the stirring play of the siege of Lucknow, when all the art of man was brought into requisition to portray the suffering of that garrison? But it is not worse than that of Vicksburg, though clothed in burning poetry. I have conversed with some of the officers who have come out, and they say that when the men rose from the trenches where they had been for *thirty-eight days without ever being relieved*, and marched out to stack their arms, that one third of them reeled and staggered like drunken men from famine and exhaustion, and many of them fell to the ground unable to rise again; but when the guns were stacked and the color-bearers marched up to lay their tattered and worn banners upon the stacks, then and not till then did they seem to know and feel that all that they had struggled and suffered for, for many long and dreary days and weeks was lost. All had been in vain; and men with famine written upon their faces, to which was now added despair, turned away and wept like children at the sight of the banners they had followed so long and so well, doomed never again to flutter above them, the ensign of freedom and hatred of tyranny."

The Rain.—We learn from a correspondent at Weldon, North Carolina, that the Roanoke river is fifty feet above low water mark, and still rising. The whole of the Roanoke Valley, the greatest corn country in the world, has been submerged and the crops destroyed. It is now too late to replant. Many thousand bushels of wheat have also been lost by the flood. The prospect for crops on the uplands, about Weldon, is very poor.

Richmond Examiner.

Morgan Heard From.—The Knoxville Register of the 11th, has the following, which may be premature:

Couriers report, and it is also reported by telegraph from Morristown, that John Morgan, with his command, has captured Lexington, Ky. Gen. Carter of East Tennessee is reported mortally wounded.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, July 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 15.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE RECENT Legislature, Commanding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enroll as a Guard for HOME DEFENCE all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment.

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this order the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the Government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate Government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several counties.

III. After enrollment the men enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy-five men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the papers of enrollment, in order that Commissions may be issued.

IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for HOME DEFENCE, and their Commissions, when called into service, will be suspended only during the period of such service

V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, those between the ages of 40 and 45 years under Order No 13.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 15, 1863 47-2w

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—COURT OF EQUITY.

John B. Gillis and wife Temperance and others vs. Henry Beard and wife Dolly, Wm. Beard and Wife Martha.

Petition for the Sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Henry Beard and wife Dolly, William Beard and wife Martha, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August, A. D. 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso rendered as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said county at Office.

E J. GAINES, C. M. E.

July 10, 1863. 47*6tpd

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,
FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest*, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are fundable in four per cents.

The two year Treasury Notes dated July 25, 1861, may be funded in 8 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 10 years, if presented on or before the 31st July 1863.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st Jan'y 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

28-itA1

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, at Rockfish, a DARK BAY HORSE, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. D. MURPHY.

July 15, 1863 46-tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of June, a negro man named VIRGIL, about 45 or 50 years old, lame with rheumatism and walks with a stick. I hired him from Capt. Robert Wooten. I will give $10 for his return to me and $10 for the detection of any one harboring him.

J. B. HARRIS.

July 13. 46-3tpd

Envelopes, Powder, Snuff, and Writing Paper for sale by J. W. LUTT.

July 15, 1863 46-2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1863.

Great Riots at the North!—The crisis in Lincoln dom seems to be at hand or approaching. New York city was the scene of a bloody three days' riot on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, lasting to the latest date, Wednesday noon, when it was "supposed that the worst was over, the mob fearing tried troops from the seat of war." That is, they had successfully resisted the civil authorities and the local military, and nothing had awed them but troops from the regular army, who must have been brought in great haste from Baltimore, Washington, or Meade's army of the Potomac. And whilst the beating and killing and hanging of white and black and burning and gutting of houses was going on in the great city, other riots were in progress at Brooklyn, Staten Island, Hartford, Conn., and Newark, N. J., with symptoms of one at Springfield, Mass., all in resistance to the conscription for 300,000 men just ordered by Lincoln. The provision of the conscription law which exempts a man upon payment of $300, which was considered a very shrewd idea of the yankee Congress, intended to fill the Treasury as well as the army, seems to have been the immediate cause of these outbreaks. Everybody that could raise $300 used it to keep out of the army. The poor who could not were goaded to desperation and rebelled. The chief locality of the riot was near the section of the city inhabited by the laboring poor. The corner of Third Avenue and Broadway, the colored orphan asylum, and the Bull's Head hotel, are in the upper part of the city. Cedar street, on the contrary, is in the lower part, very near to Wall street, while the Tribune office is between those points, fronting on the Park and City Hall. The extreme points are several miles apart, showing how general and formidable the movement must have been.

It is an awful thing for a great city to fall under the power of an infuriated mob, who burn and sack houses and shoot and hang those who resist them by the side of the cowering negroes, the admitted but innocent cause of all the trouble, whilst people are flying in terror to the country. God forbid that we should wish such a calamity to visit any community. But if nothing else will induce the yankees to cease this barbarous war upon the Confederate States, then we wish they may have war at home to their hearts' content.

We had no mail yesterday, and consequently are without the full details of these important events. The telegraphic dispatch is, however, sufficient to show that they are of the highest significance.

Probably the mob has for the present been put down. But the incident shows that the Northern government stands over a volcano, which may at any moment blow up the whole concern, and doubtless will, ere long, if the war should continue.

Several other important events have occurred since our last. Gen. Lee has re-crossed the Potomac, and is again in Virginia. Our accounts represent the crossing to have been effected without loss. But Meade claims to have captured a brigade. Both parties are so given to lying that we cannot tell which to believe.

Gen. Johnston has also fallen back from Jackson, which it was expected and desired he would do, as that place is not defensible, whilst he can readily, it is said, reach a point that is.

Things at Charleston look better. The yankees have been driven from James Island, and from their rifle pits on Morris Island, though they still hold the Southern end of this latter Island.

Death of Gen. Pettigrew.—More than a year ago this distinguished officer fell at Williamsburg, covered with wounds, and it was universally believed the he was dead. He recovered, however, and has since done gallant service. In the battle of Gettysburg he was again wounded, though slightly. On the 17th, whilst apparently holding the post of honor, the rear guard of Lee's army in its passage across the Potomac into Virginia, he was dangerously wounded. The next we hear is the following dispatch from his Aid-de-Camp, conveying the sad intelligence that the young Scholar, Statesman, Patriot and Hero has passed away from his friends and his country:—

"Bunker Hill, Va., July 19.—Gov. Z. B. Vance: Gen. Pettigrew died this morning. Pray communicate the sad intelligence to his brothers.

"L. G. Young, A. D. C."

Another Call for Conscripts.—We copy the President's Proclamation calling out all men, not exempted by law, between the ages of 18 and 45. This call is rendered proper, and indeed indispensable, by Lincoln's call for 300,000 conscripts to swell his forces to be employed for our subjugation. His armies, whatever force they may amount to, must be met. If it should require every man and boy in the Confederacy. It is a hard duty, but it is a duty, which cannot be avoided but with the loss of every thing that as individuals and as a community the people of the Confederacy hold dear. The yankee Congress has already passed laws to confiscate the property of the people of the Confederacy, and to emancipate their slaves, and the savage malignity of their conduct wherever they have secured a foothold in the South shows beyond peradventure that those laws will be enforced if they ever get the power to enforce them. Their soldiers have been promised farms in the South as the reward of their service in conquering us; and they must be wilfully blind who imagine that the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who have had a taste of blood and ample liberty to rob and outrage, will ever be permitted to return to the North in case of the conquest of the South. The only hope of preserving the lives and property of non-combatants in the large Northern cities would lie in the quartering of those bloodthirsty villains at the South. In addition to all that, none but a yankee, or one as vile, could live on terms of perfect equality in a community one half white and the other half African. Equality, did we say? It would be worse than that, as we have abundant evidence from Norfolk, New Orleans, and other places where white men and women have been incarcerated for resenting insults encouraged by the yankee officers and soldiers. One race or the other would necessarily be exterminated. We will not dwell on the horrors of the scenes that would precede the extermination or the exodus of the feebler race; but of one thing we may be assured, that the African would have the active sympathy and aid of our Northern conquerors, who have already put arms in their hands whilst taking every offensive or defensive weapon out of the hands of white men in towns of which they have obtained possession.

Under such circumstances, and our readers know that we have stated them correctly, IT IS IDLE TO TALK OF PEACE, until the North shows a willingness to have peace, or at least to enter upon negotiations. That they are not prepared for this is manifest from their refusal even to listen to so distinguished a commissioner as Vice President Stephens upon a secondary point.

We repeat, IT IS IDLE TO TALK OF PEACE. We must talk of war, and wage war, until the enemy tires of war. History is full of examples, for our encouragement, of more unequal and even more bloody wars, that finally resulted in the triumph of the people fighting for their rights, their homes, and their lives. It is the will of God that we suffer occasional disasters. Let us not by our own will permit a combination of all the worst disasters that can befall a people—immediate loss of property, liberty, honor, and eventual loss of life also. Courage, then, Southrons! Brave and true men seize the moment of adversity, not to indulge despair, but to nerve themselves against disaster, and to compel victory. Assured that we are battling for the right, nothing but the will of God should conquer us, and that will has been, so far, more manifested in our favor than against us.

Labor wanted for Defence.—The Mayor of this town calls for laborers to work on the defences around the town. Gen. Whiting also calls for laborers, as follows:—

To the People of North Carolina.—I require labor for the defence of the State. I have resorted to all methods to procure a sufficient supply, except that of impressment. I now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens.

The last census, I believe, estimates the slave population of the State at upwards of 300,000. Surely, from this number you can supply me with all the force I need. For the present, let me have from 500 to 1000, and bring them forward immediately.

The Chief Engineer in Wilmington, Capt. James, will arrange for receipt, guarantee and terms of payment and provisions.

W. H. C. WHITING, Maj. Gen.,
Comd'g Dep. of N. C.

It is of the utmost importance that both these calls be responded to *promptly*. Let persons who have no hands of their own to send, hire some, or give money to the authorities to hire them. Better that than have your homes desolated and property destroyed.

The Progress of Despotism.—Some inconsiderate and evil men are urging principles which would make our Confederacy as thorough a despotism as Lincoln's government already is. Listen to the Richmond Enquirer, which, we are glad to state, ceased some months ago to be the organ of the Confederate administration:—

"All laws ought to be silent except military law. We regard all Judges and Courts, State and Confederate, all Congresses and Legislatures *as a nuisance*, save in so far as they help us to strengthen the hands of the commander-in-chief of this Confederacy. * * There is no interest or institution in the country worth mentioning now except the army. The government of the Confederacy is the government of the army; and no citizen has any rights which can interfere with or impede its efficiency."

This may do for the foreigner who presides over the Editorial columns of the Enquirer, but it will *not* do for a free people. The Charlotte Bulletin, a paper in our own State, too, (not edited by a North Carolinian,) is of the Enquirer's opinion. It says:—

"We are in favor of military law overriding all human laws so long as we are engaged in the present war, and with a people who know no law."

We are in favor of military law and civil law—each in its place. Where these conflict, the civil must prevail, or we give up our birthright.

"Cheating never Thrives."—If the yankees ever have this wholesome doctrine instilled into them in youth, they take care to discard it in manhood. An incident has just occurred which may revive their boyish recollections of it and enforce the maxim that "honesty is the best policy." On the first day of the battle of Gettysburg Gen. Lee captured 6,500 prisoners, and, unwilling to be encumbered with them, or to weaken his army by sending off a guard to take them to Richmond, he paroled them on the battle-field, taking their pledge of honor not to serve again until regularly exchanged, a course which has been often pursued by both parties during this war. This was on the 1st of July. No sooner was it heard of in Washington than an order was issued by the War Department, dated July 3d, repudiating this parol, and ordering the men so paroled to return to duty without waiting to be exchanged. It is said that the 6,500 were forthwith put back in the ranks of Meade's army. Well, it so happened that on the next day, the 4th, Vicksburg surrendered, and about 20,000 Confederates were captured and paroled on the spot. Now it will evidently be the duty of our government, provided the above facts can be established, to order the 20,000 Confederates to return at once to service. And so we get 20,000 for 6,500.

The Uses of Adversity.—It is pleasant to see with what readiness our people, and especially the ladies, accommodate themselves to the condition in which the country is placed, and labor uncomplainingly to make themselves independent, esteeming their sufferings and privations trifling in comparison with those of the soldiers. A few days ago we saw a lady who had been brought up in the lap of luxury but was now cook and house maid for her family. A letter from an old friend in the country says:—

"The war has made us all domestic: we all find plenty of hard work to do at home, to chime in with the times. The girls have taken to weaving, platting and silk making, and your old friend to farming. You may judge how hard we lay on from the fact, that at this time the girls have some two or three pounds of sewing silk and twist for market. Our farming also proves so far successful. We have saved our small grain from the disastrous effects of the wet season which has immensely injured the outstanding wheat and oats, both in Stanly and Montgomery. The corn is very promising all over the country."

Gov. Vance.—The Charlotte Democrat, the leading supporter of Gov. Vance's opponent at the election last Summer, frankly endorses the Governor's course. It says:—

"As for Gov. Vance, we fully and cordially endorse his course and recommendations. He has proven himself as true a man as there is in the Confederacy, and is determined to use all the power at his command for the complete independence and establishment of the Confederate States. Though we were always politically opposed to him, and opposed his election as Governor, we think he now deserves and will certainly receive the support of every true man in the State in discharging his duties and sustaining the Confederate Government. We are for giving every officer a cordial support who assists to the best of his ability the cause of the South, no matter what objections we may have had to him heretofore."

Yankee Admissions.—A New York paper admits the loss at Gettysburg of 16 Generals, and according to some accounts 18, killed, wounded or prisoners, and that the aggregate losses on both sides were about equal, say 25,000 each. This is equivalent to an admission of double our loss. An officer writes, that of the 1st Minnesota Reg't 87 out of 220 are left; and that of the Brigade of 2100, only 400 rations were drawn after the battle, and that was more than were needed.

A Large Story.—It was reported in Wilmington on Thursday that Clingman's Brigade had lost 600 men in an attempt to storm the enemy's works on Morris Island on Tuesday night. The report was so far true as that his Brigade actually had *one* man wounded in the successful attempt on that night to drive them from their rifle pits.

Another Story.—It was also reported that the enemy was landing troops at Topsail Inlet, some 18 or 20 miles from Wilmington. This was not true at all.

Maj. Gen. Whiting has been assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina, with his Head Quarters at Wilmington.

Railroad Dividend.—The Wilmington and Weldon road makes a dividend of 10 per cent.

Deaths of Soldiers.—At Marine Hospital in Richmond, July 18, 1862, Pinkney L. Edwards, aged 21, and on the 18th Sept., Julius A. Edwards, aged 24, sons of Rev. P. W. Edwards, of Haywood county.

In Hospital at Greenville, N. C., May 14th, J. J. Pearce, of Co. E, 47th Reg't.

In Chatham county, on the 11th inst., Wm. H. Tomlinson, of Capt. Ramsay's Co., 61st Reg't N. C. T., aged about 22.

William M. Potts, of Mecklenburg county, a private of Capt. Barringer's Co., 1st Reg't N. C. Cavalry, was killed on the 21st June in a gallant charge on the enemy near Middleburg, Va.

In Winder Hospital, Richmond, May 24th, of typhoid fever, W. B. Bridgers, of Franklin county, in the 19th year of his age.

At Petersburg, Aug. 16, 1862, Eli Philips, of Moore county, of Capt. Clegg's Co. 48th Reg't, aged 24. And at Kinston, Oct. 8th, John A. Philips, his brother, aged 31, of Capt. Harris's Co., 63d Reg't.

The Florida.—Bermuda papers of the 7th bring accounts of the capture of 6 yankee vessels by Capt. Maffitt. 3 were large ships. From one, $500,000 in silver bars from the Mexican mines and $7,000 to $8000 in gold were obtained. $500,000 silver ore went down with the vessel.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

From the 26th N. C. Troops.—We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter of Lieut. John H. McGilvary to his father in this place. Lieut. McG. was struck three times, and writes from Winchester where he is recovering from his wound and hopes to be well again in a week:—

Winchester, July 9, 1863.

* * The battle was *grand, sublime, awful*. Neither language nor pen can describe the scene. The enemy was strewn in piles—some in rows just as they were standing when they fell—the ground was literally *blue*. Our Brigade (Pettigrew's) that day was opposed to the Iron Brigade—never having been repulsed before (so I heard some of the prisoners say) but, said they, "we were compelled to yield this time." One asked, "what men fought them that day" in a certain part of the line, being answered "North Carolinians," he said, "I don't want to fight them again."

List of Casualties, Co. H, 26th Reg't, N. C. T., Battle at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Lt Murdo McLeod, Com'dg.—Killed: Sgt A M McAulay, Corp'l Sam'l P Short; Privates Arch'd A Clark, Colin B McKinnon, Thos Johnson, S J McIntosh, N A Currie. Wounded: Lt Murdo McLeod severely, breast and shoulder; Lt G Wilcox painful wound, side and foot; Lt J H McGilvary slightly, leg; O Sgt A M Dunlap severely, thigh and arm; Sgt Jas D Gilliam severely, side; Sgt L A Currie flesh, leg; Corp'l W J McNeill slightly, lower part of breast; Corp'l Z Hogans flesh, thigh; Privates Dan'l Bailey hand; W P Blue slightly, hand; Bradly Brady severely, thigh and arm; Malcom Brewer hand; W D Brewer shoulder, (since died;) J S Brown supposed to be killed; J A J Buchan slightly, groin; A S Caddell flesh, leg; Jas N Caddell slightly, shoulder; L W Currie severely, side and arm; Levi Davis flesh, thigh; W T Denson slightly, hand; W J D Dowd badly, both legs; A B Fry severely, breast; J C Fry, slightly, hand; Geo T Fry severely, side; David A Graham slightly, side; Wm H Graham severely, arm; C C Harrison flesh, both legs; Thos J Hogan badly, jaw; N Hunsucker slightly, head; S J Johnson flesh, elbow and side; Jno R Keith slightly, foot; Dan'l Malone bowels and hands, (since died;) J S Maness dangerous, throat; J B Martin severely, shoulder; J A Medlin dangerous, abdomen; Dan'l McCaskill severely, thigh, (since died;) A D McCallum shoulder, (since died;) Dan'l McDonald slightly, right hand; John McKinnon throat, (since died;) Wm McKinnon (missing;) J A N McLeod breast, (since died;) Duncan McLeod flesh, arm; A F Muse bowels, (since died;) W K Nunnery flesh, jaw and leg; Jno Parsons flesh, leg; Wm M Persons dangerously, breast; J P Seawell flesh, arm; Joseph P Seawell flesh, shoulder; C W Shaw stunned by a shell; Lindsay Stutts leg, (amputated;) Andrew Stutts lip; H C Tyson flesh, thigh; Wm A Vuncannon slightly, head; J H Warner flesh, side and arm; A S Warner slightly, head; Harman H Wilcox lower part of bowels, (since died;) A P Williams flesh, both thighs; A J Williams slightly, foot; Kelly Williamson slightly, hip; Henry Yow badly, arm.

You will see that our company did its duty. The Reg't went into action with about seven hundred and fifty effective men, and lost in killed, wounded and missing *five hundred and forty nine*. Col. Burgwyn was killed on the field while gallantly leading his men in battle—bearing our colors, and calling upon them to push onward to victory. Just before he died, about the last words he said were: "I am dreaming; I know my gallant men will do their duty nobly; where is my sword?" Such were the last words of *our* Colonel; he sleeps under a tree near the battle-field, far away from his friends in the land of the stranger, yet *he is not forgotten*—no! his memory will be cherished, fresh and green in the hearts of the men who have followed him until they too shall be as silent as he. May he rest in peace!

Lieut. Col. Lane was badly wounded, and I hope will recover soon. Maj. Jones was struck with a shell and stunned pretty badly. Adj't Jordan was badly wounded. Sgt. Maj. McRae's thigh was shot very badly.

We publish elsewhere the casualties in Co. F. Eighty-seven men went into action and not one escaped death or wounds.

The 26th is Gov. Vance's old regiment. He has received the following letter from Gen. Pettigrew, to whose brigade it was attached:

Headquarters Pettigrew's Brigade, July 9, 1863.

Dear Sir:—Knowing that you would be anxious to hear from your old Regiment, the 26th, I embrace an opportunity to write you a hasty note. It covered itself with glory. This is no passing eulogium I pay them. My brigade and that of Col. Brockenborough were held in reserve on the evening of the 1st of July. It fell to the lot of the 26th to charge one of the strongest positions possible. They drove certainly three, and we have every reason to believe, five regiments out of the woods with a gallantry unsurpassed. Their loss has been heavy, very heavy, but the missing are on the battle-field and in the hospital. Both on the 1st and 3d your old command did honor to your association with them and to the State they represented.

I have not mentioned the rest of the brigade, because this is not an official report, but you may tell all friends to be proud of them for they deserve it.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't
J. J. Pettigrew, Brig. Gen'l.

Gov. Z. B. Vance.

A letter from Lt. H. H. Smith, of this town, mentions his arrival at a hospital in Richmond after a week's suffering for want of surgical attendance to his wounded finger, which was amputated on the field, but afterwards undressed. He met with much kindness from gentlemen on the route from Maryland to Richmond.

He states that Maj. Owen Brown, formerly of this town, lost a leg in the battle and was captured.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Richmond, July 12.

Heth's, Redes' and Pickett's Divisions bore the brunt of the battle. Pettigrew's, Daniel's and Iverson's Brigades were badly cut up. Pettigrew wounded, his Adj't Gen Hughes badly wounded. Capt McCrary of Pettigrew's staff killed while carrying the colors of the 26th Reg't. Lt Col Andrews of the 2d Battalion killed. Only 30 of the Battalion for duty after the fights. Col Marshall, Lt Col Parks and Maj Richardson of the 52d Reg't supposed killed, and Capt McCain killed. Lt Hearne of Stanly commands the Reg't. Col Faribault of the 47th wounded and Lt Col Graves and Maj Crudup reported killed. Col Leventhorpe of the 11th dangerously wounded; Maj Ross killed. Three Lieuts of the Chapel Hill Co, 11th Reg't, killed; the Captain wounded. Col Burgwyn of the 26th killed carrying the colors; Lt Col Lane badly wounded in the mouth and head and Maj Jones, now commanding the Brigade, slightly wounded; also in 26th Capt Wilson and Lt Richardson of Union county killed; and from Wake, Capt Adams and Lt Jones wounded. Lts Broughton and Woodall killed, and Capt Brewer of Chatham, and three Lieuts wounded. Lt Murdock McLeod from Moore badly wounded in the shoulder; Lts Wilcox and McGilvary also wounded. Capt McLauchlin of Anson [a native of Cumberland] wounded in hand; Lt Lilly in hip, Lt Henry in thigh; J A Polk also wounded. Stokes McRae of Richmond county, Sgt Maj 26th Reg't, mortally wounded. Adjt Jordan also wounded. The 26th Reg't went in 800 and after first day had 216 for duty, after next day 73 drew rations; 14 men shot carrying flag of 26th. Lt Bond, Aid to Gen Daniel, badly wounded. Col Kenan, 43d Reg't, flesh wound, thigh; Capt Kenan, ditto; Lt Carr in heel. Of three Anson companies Lt W W Boggan killed, Lt Moore slight wound in leg, Lt Polk contusion in hip, Lt Flake in leg, Lt Shepherd in leg, flesh wound; and many killed and badly wounded. Lt Col Boyd, 45th, wounded. Daniel's Brigade thought to have lost 1000 killed and wounded. 23d Reg't suffered heavily. But few of the badly wounded will reach here. As I get further details will inform you. Our men fought nobly. Truly yours, Long Grabs.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Company K, Thirty-Eighth Regiment, N. C. T.

Killed: Sgt D C McCaskill, Corp'ls D A McDougald, and G H McNeill, Private D McDuffie. Wounded: Lt J S Ray, Alex Arnett, Duncan Black, D K McDuffie, C Hailey, John McGill, Joseph Phillips. Missing: W H McPhaul, J A J McArthur, Wiley Keen.

H. A. McDONALD,
Lieut. comd'g Co. K, 38th Reg't N. C. T.

33d N. C. Troops.—The killed, wounded and missing are said to make 200. Casualties not yet received. Maj. Joseph H. Saunders, of Chapel Hill, was killed. Col. Avery was again slightly wounded. It was his brother, Col. Isaac E. Avery of the 6th, who was killed.

Wounded North Carolinians.—600 had reached Richmond on the 17th and were quartered in 5th Division Chimborazo and 3d Division Winder.

Head Quarters 54th Reg't N. C. M.
Fayetteville, July 18th, 1863.

CAPTAINS of Companies will comply with Gen'l Order No. 13, and assemble all men subject to Conscription at "Military Green" on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, prepared to go to Raleigh.

WM. McL. McKAY, Col. Comd'g.

Copperas for sale by
JAS. [illegible] SMITH.
July 6. [illegible]

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Petersburg, July 17.—A gentleman who has had a glance at the N. Y. Herald of the 15th, furnishes us with a few of the leading items of interest.

The Herald advocates peace, and says now is the proper time for Lincoln to make proposals. It says that the Confederates have fought through all the war with a gallantry unsurpassed in the history of the world, and that the idea of conquering any portion of the great Anglo Saxon race is preposterous.

The Herald applauds Gen. Lee's great military abilities, and states that the North has no match for him: that there is no possible chance of outgeneraling the Northern Army of Virginia, but if the Lincoln government will persist in fighting, the only hope of the North is in superior numbers.

The retrograde movement of Gen. Bragg is pronounced a master-piece of military manœuvring. The Herald says Rosecrans is now sixty miles or more from the base of his supplies—a desideratum for which Bragg has been laboring—and as one of the results of the late move, Wheeler is already in Rosecrans' rear, annoying him very much.

All was quiet with Meade's army on the 12th.

From Grant's army there was nothing new.

Morgan was still in Indiana, "weeding a wide row," and although every effort had been made to capture the bold brigand, he had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Federals. The excitement throughout Indiana continued unabated, and the militia were rushing to arms from every portion of the State.—*Express.*

Two days later News.—Richmond, July 17.—Northern dates of the 15th have just been received. The Herald of the 14th has particulars of a great riot, under displayed captions, which occupied nearly a column.

"The Draft—Tremendous Excitement in the City—Popular Opposition to the Enforcement of Conscription by the Enrolling Officer in the 8th and 9th districts—Two Whole Blocks of Houses on 3rd Avenue and Broadway Burned—The Military Ordered Out—Several Citizens and Soldiers Killed—Arrival of Police on the Ground—Another Attack on the Crowd—Police Dispersed—Some Killed and Badly Beaten—Superintendent Kennedy Severely Wounded—An Army—Second Avenue Destroyed—Raid on the Negroes—Colored Orphan Asylum Laid in Ashes—Destruction of Bull's Head Hotel—Two Merchants on the Avenue Sacked—Tribune Office Attacked—Repulse of Assailants by the Police—Negro Hung, etc, etc."

The Herald's summary says that at one time a number of people, from 20,000 to 50,000, assembled on one spot and affairs assumed a serious look. Several buildings were destroyed and many lives lost. Several soldiers, police and citizens were wounded, and private houses in not a few instances were broken open and destroyed.

The Times of the 15th gives an account of the progress of the riot the preceding day, and says that there is no question that there was a larger number engaged than on Monday, and it was increased by many thousands.

Several encounters took place between the mob, the police and the military. A large number of the rioters were killed. Col O'Brien of the eleventh New York, who commanded a portion of the forces, was beaten to death by the crowd and then hung. The streets were barricaded, buildings burned, stores sacked, and private dwellings plundered.

All the large manufacturing establishments were closed and every branch of business suspended.

Gov. Seymour arrived from Albany and addressed the crowd from the steps of the City Hall. He announced that he had sent to Washington to ask the government to stop the draft in the city for the present. He subsequently issued a proclamation declaring the city and county in a state of insurrection.

Richmond, July 18.—A telegram to the Baltimore American, (evening of the 15th) from New York, July 15th, says the rioters gutted about a dozen houses last night. This morning a small row occurred on Cedar Street, but the Police dispersed the ruffians.

There is considerable disturbance in Brooklyn to day. The negroes are horribly maltreated. Quite a number of troops are arriving. The general impression at this hour (noon of Wednesday) is that the worst is over, the mob fearing tried troops from the seat of war. A large number of families have removed from the City. Exodus continues unabated.

At Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the office of the Daily Mercury (Abolition) was gutted by the mob.

A serious riot occurred on Staten Island last night, six negroes were killed. A perfect reign of terror prevailed.

Springfield, July 14.—A riot has broken out at Hartford. A force has been sent to protect the arsenal. There is considerable excitement in this city.

From the Potomac.—A dispatch from Meade to Halleck claims that his cavalry overtook and captured a brigade of infantry at Falling Water. The enemy are all across the Potomac.

Morgan.—Dispatches from Cincinnati state that Morgan crossed the Big Miamia, at Venice, on Monday, burned the bridge behind him, and is moving towards Camp Denison.

Foreign News.—Richmond, July 18.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, on the authority of private letters from Madrid, that proposals for recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States to the Spanish government, with the cognizance and sanction of the French Emperor.

A block of warehouses in Liverpool, with a large quantity of cotton, etc., has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Earl Russell announced in Parliament that Baron Gros assured him that France had no intention of proposing mediation in the affairs of America to England. Roebuck had moved a resolution for the recognition of the South. The debate was adjourned to July 15.

General Lee's Army.—A despatch was received last evening by the President from Gen. Lee, stating that he had crossed to the south bank of the Potomac. Politically, the move is a good one, as it takes from Lincoln all excuse for conscription. In a military point of view, the movement is, doubtless, no less good, since Gen. Lee, in whom we have the fullest confidence, has made it.—*Richmond Whig.*

From Charleston.—Charleston, July 17.—Yesterday morning a force of our infantry and artillery surprised the enemy on James Island, and drove him to a portion of his gunboats on Stono river. We captured 15 belonging to a Massachusetts negro regiment, and killed and wounded about 50. Our loss was 3 killed and 10 wounded. The bombardment of Battery Wagner, by the monitors, was kept up all day yesterday, and has been fiercely, at intervals, this morning. One man was killed at Battery Wagner on yesterday. The battery is uninjured.

Jackson Evacuated.—Jackson, July 17.—Our army quietly withdrew from Jackson last night, to save being flanked on the right. The sick, wounded, and stores have all been removed. The enemy did not discover our retreat till day light, and have made no effort in pursuit. Our army is in line of battle.

From the Seaboard.—A gentleman just up from that section, informs us that our pickets now extend to within three miles of Portsmouth. The impression prevails that the enemy was preparing to evacuate Portsmouth.—*Petersburg Express.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 20.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 1 00 to 1 05. Lard 1 10.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Coffee—Small lots for retail, 3 75 to 4 50 per lb.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50.
Cotton—40 to 45.
Cotton Yarn—$5 to $15 per bunch.
Flour—Very much in demand. Family $58 to $55, Super $50 to $52.
Fodder 7 50 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Grain—Corn 6 00. Wheat 8 00 to 9 00. Rye 7 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to $6.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 00 per gallon. Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 25 to 1 50 per lb.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—1 75 to $2 at retail.
Salt $12 50 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 50.
Fayetteville Sheetings 40 to 1 50.
Spirits Turpentine 1 00 to 1 15 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

Hd. Qrs. 53d Reg. N. C. M.—Fayetteville, July 20. Captains of companies of the 53d Reg't are hereby ordered to report all men between the ages of 40 and 45, (for enrolment in the State service,) at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville on Saturday next.

J. A. PEMBERTON, Col. Com.

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook and Baker, to cook for the Ordnance Detachment. Good pay will be given. Apply to Capt. M. P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

July 13. [illegible]

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We give below an extract of a letter from an officer of Northern Virginia. It gives the only connected, intelligent and intelligible account that has yet been given to the public of the movements of Gen. Lee from his crossing of the Potomac to his return to Hagerstown:

The Great Pennsylvania Campaign.—"The advance of the Second corps crossed into Maryland on Thursday, June 18th, near Shepherdstown. Gen. Rodes had already crossed below Martinsburg, and was occupying Hagerstown. Gen. Jenkins was at Chambersburg, and Imboden about Cumberland. The Second corps, (excepting Rodes' division) occupied the battlefield of Antietam the 20th, 21st and 22d of June, and marched beyond Hagerstown on the 23d. On the 24th the corps pushed on through Greencastle to Chambersburg. I should say here that Early bore off to Waynesboro', and was at York when the rest occupied Carlisle. At Greencastle and Chambersburg the stores were taken possession of, by the Quartermaster, and the contents seized, so far as they were useful to the army. At Shippensburg the track of the railroad was torn up and a bridge burned. The citizens, who turned out in large numbers to witness the passage of the rebels, were generally quiet. Occasionally you found a spirited girl, or a spunky parson. But, if one fact was more remarkable than any other, it is this: That portion of Pennsylvania which our army occupied, was completely *subjugated*; very few having the courage to raise their heads. Foraging thrived. For a little Confederate note, and often for nothing, a soldier could get quantities of every delightful thing in the grand category of the productions of the great Cumberland Valley.

"On Friday, 26th, we took up the line of march through Chambersburg on the Harrisburg road. The splendid band in the 4th Louisiana brigade preceded the column, playing "Dixie" and the Marseillaise, whilst our red-cross banners flaunted proudly over the dark columns of our gallant troops. The scene subjugated that town. We passed through Shippensburg to the sound of martial music again, and went on to Carlisle. The troops were not allowed to *plunder*. Horses were taken and receipted for by authorized agents. So with cattle and flour. Foraging was tolerated, but the soldiers were expected to pay for their supplies. It was thought, and perhaps rightly, that licensed plundering would demoralize the army, and render it useless for great achievements. But this was occasionally carried to absurd lengths. We overheard an officer, with lachrymose countenance, deprecating the destruction of a cherry tree by some hungry rebels. The burning of rails was at first prohibited, but after a day or two it was generally permitted.

"We staid long enough at Carlisle to get what we wanted. Harrisburg was in a panic—and some of our engineer officers went to the banks of the Susquehanna and found them fortifying the enormous heights on the southern side. Early and Jenkins were at York and beyond, seeing after the bridges up as far as the river, all of which were destroyed. On the 30th Johnston marched back from Carlisle to Fayetteville, leaving Rodes at Carlisle. On Wednesday, July 1st, A. P. Hill marched from South Mountain to the neighborhood of Gettysburg, followed by Johnson. Early reached the same vicinity on the same day from York, and Rodes from Carlisle. Meade's advance of three or four army corps disputed the occupation of the town, giving battle to the north and east of the town from 10 A. M. to about 5 P. M. The result was a glorious victory to the Confederates. The invincible and gallant Early drove the force opposed to him for miles, and occupied the town. The 11th corps, of Chancellorsville memory, gave themselves up by thousands. The Fayetteville road was "cleaned out" by Hill. Rodes swept down the Carlisle road, and Early down the York turnpike. The loss of the Confederates in killed and wounded was probably 600. The Yankee loss in killed probably reached 400 and his wounded 2000. We captured most of his wounded and 5280 additional prisoners.

"Gettysburg is in Adams county, Pa., eighteen miles from the South Mountain, the eastern boundary of the Cumberland Valley. It is a beautiful town of 5000 inhabitants, and the centre of the following roads: a road from Baltimore, a road from Frederick, both on the southern side of the town, and the three roads just mentioned; between these two former roads and about ½ of a mile from the town were two tall hills, one wooded and detached, the other, the front of a range that swept backward to the South. These positions boldly commanded the town and vicinity, and Meade occupied them Wednesday, heavily entrenching during the night. On Thursday morning, Ewell's corps lay beneath the first eminence and near the Baltimore road; A. P. Hill occupied a position to the west of the town and near it. Longstreet was not yet up. During the morning, occasional artillery and infantry skirmishing alone broke the silence that hung over the expectant hosts. The day was warm and beautiful, the enemy's cavalry stretched up to the south of the York road, threatening our rear, but was closely watched by the indefatigable Stuart, whose recent seven days and nights march from the vicinity of Washington was the most wonderful cavalry achievement of the war.

"At last Longstreet having passed to the south of A. P. Hill, opened at four P. M., followed by Hill and Ewell. Then ensued undoubtedly the fiercest cannonade of the war. This terrific fire lasted till night. About dark Ewell charged the position on the wooded hill. The enemy had several lines on this eminence and cannon in position, with abattis and planted sticks in rows to prevent our advance. The sides of the hill were rocky and precipitous to almost an inaccessible degree. Our lines, however, gallantly marched up under a fearful fire of musket ball and grape. A partial advantage was gained by Johnson's troops, and lost by accident. But it was beyond mortal endurance to stand before that terrific blast of shot, and the men were withdrawn, after suffering heavy loss. During the afternoon the other corps had attacked the positions on the south without success. On Friday, July 3d, the battle was renewed early in the morning, and with the exception of a lull from ten A. M., to one P. M., lasted all day. The Confederates did not succeed in holding any of the crests, although one or two were reached; and night again closed on the smoke-wrapped field. From 3½ to 5 P. M., Stuart succeeded in driving back, very handsomely, the enemy's cavalry threatening our rear. The fight was quite severe and loss unknown. Thus ended the great battle of Gettysburg, the most remarkable conflict of the war. The loss of the enemy was probably 25,000 men—perhaps 30,000 during the three days. He was severely handled—for it is believed that he fell back with the greater portion of his force on Friday night, towards Boonsboro'. When I turn from this to our own loss my heart sickens. It was frightful. The loss in general officers was remarkably great. The list of Colonels and other field officers lost is enormous.

"All our wounded that could be transported were removed beyond the Potomac. Those severely wounded had to be left. The Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners (of which there are few) must be *twenty thousand*.

"All day long of July 4th our army lay in line of battle, in a new position overlooking the town. Scarcely a picket shot disturbed the day-long quiet. Meade was withdrawing, but we did not know it. Our trains were quietly moving back to Williamsport, and are now safely parked there, with the loss of but twenty vehicles, of various kinds, and teams! This was brilliantly executed.

"On the night of the 4th the army began quietly to fall back by Fairfield towards Hagerstown. We marched slowly, for the whole army took one road. About 2 A. M., July 5, I halted with some men near a Confederate hospital, where I found several unburied dead—one noble form lying between two wounded men—and several other dead on the straw. They were North Carolinians—many severely wounded. All needed water and other attentions. One poor fellow lay there with his bowels out and some fingers off, in the last agonies, with no covering and no water. Another was delirious, and spoke sensibly on but one subject—he wanted water! water! which he drank with fierce thirst as I held his head. Not a nurse nor a surgeon in all the building was left! All gone, cowardly gone. There these poor maimed men were left to wait for hours, nay, it might have been days, for some yankee attention—poorly supplied, when twenty-five thousand parched tongues demanded food and water in yankee hospitals.

"The march back to Hagerstown, some twenty-four miles, occupied three days! The army took one road most of the way, and marched quietly and with dignity back. No defeat to the Confederates was shown in that proud, invincible tread, that spirited and bold heart, that grieved but proud and fierce array of freemen. The morale of our army was utterly unaffected; but Meade dare not say so much, as he points to his terrible loss and his enforced retreat. One word here as to his greater loss. It may be said that the attacking army, especially when assailing such a position, must suffer more than the other. But the yankees were *crowded* on their hills, and when our 80 cannon opened on them the slaughter was terrific. So when Johnson's Division attempted the crest, nearly every shot of our men told among their compact ranks.

"Our army is yet numerous, and perfectly defiant. As witness even this fact: A few days ago the yankees with three pieces of cannon, attacked our park at Williamsport. Imboden, with his men, armed the teamsters and charged the enemy. The wagoners fought like devils and took two pieces of artillery, and the enemy fell back.

"Gen. Stuart fought the yankees yesterday a few miles from Hagerstown, on the Boonsboro' road, and drove them back, after a furious fight, gaining a very handsome victory.

"The rear of our army was feebly attacked as far as South Mountain, 8 miles from Gettysburg, on its retirement; but Meade has shown no disposition to grapple us with his main army.

"The battle of Gettysburg was a most remarkable conflict. It is strange that Lee attacked Meade where he was, when he had it in his power to choose his own position and compel Meade to fight him. As far as we can see (which isn't far) the battle as projected [illegible] on the 2d and 3d was a great military blunder. If [illegible] been soundly defeated, as he would have been on every [illegible] or when he had attacked our heights, his army could have [illegible] to pieces and dissipated before he could reach Baltimore or Washington. The Monocacy could be his only hope, and this [illegible]. As it is, we may [illegible]

"We saw many a Pennsylvanian tired of the war. We met several Knights of the Golden Circle. One intelligent farmer told me that "we ought to be unsuccessful in the war, unless we captured Abe Lincoln this trip, and that our advent in Pennsylvania was hailed with hearty joy by three million Northern Democrats." Take this for what it is worth. There is truth somewhere in it.

"You all complain of 'respecting private property.' Such was the order from headquarters and attempted to be faithfully executed. But take your horse and follow the track of our army up the Cumberland Valley, thence to Gettysburg and thence to Hagerstown. You will find the route marked by the devastating trail—destroyed bridges, burnt fences, beat down wheat and rye fields, devoured clover fields, ransacked stores, horseless and cattleless farmers. At Gettysburg four houses were burnt, three large brick buildings during the battle of the 1st by the explosion of shell. The vicinity of the city is desolate and trampled and cut up—being, I believe, the most *marked* field of the war. There has been no tendency to outrage. Our forces have not plundered, except in unauthorized squads, and these were few. Order has been enforced as much as possible, and well for us—but still there is the necessary inevitable *trail*, which a great army leaves in its own country.

"Chambersburg or Carlisle should have been burnt by authority in retaliation for the ruthless destruction of Darien. Such destruction does not demoralize an army—whilst it gives the foe a wholesome lesson by which we vastly profit."

DIED,

At his residence, near Cheraw, S. C., on the 8th June, Dr. MURDOCH McLEAN, aged 74 years, a native of Robeson county, a graduate of the University of N. C., formerly a resident of Fayetteville.

At Mangum, Richmond county, of Typhoid Fever, on the 12th June, MARY CHARLOTTE, daughter of Col. James D. Pemberton, in the 17th year of her age. She had just completed her third year at Greensboro' Female College, and had returned home to spend her vacation amid the pleasures of home, and in sweet communion in the society of her relatives and friends generally. But, alas! her stay was short. She was stricken down in the bloom of youth—in the first blush of womanhood. Her promise of a long life of happiness and future usefulness has thus been disappointed, and her parents are left to mourn the untimely death of their beloved daughter. But they mourn, as those who have hope. She was prepared for the change and made an open profession of religion, several years previous to her death—continuing to walk uprightly in the fear of God. On her death-bed, though suffering intensely with bodily pains—yet in her lucid moments her mind seemed calm and resigned, exclaiming among her last words "I am going, I am going to my mother." Let this calmness and resignation dry up the tears of the sorrowing, and mitigate the force of the blow to surviving relatives—for "peacefully and cheerfully her bark has glided adown death's dark river, and sailed out on the great ocean of eternity. Calmly as one who lies down to pleasant dreams, she passed through the valley of the shadow of death, and entered the peaceful gates of Paradise." Though Mary has left us, yet indelible will be the recollection of her many virtues. Agreeable in person, amiable in manner, and sprightly in intellect, she was beloved by all who knew her.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise." A Friend.

Near Ansonville, March 9th, 1863, HORACE ROSEWELL, son of J. J. and M. F. Colson, aged 7 weeks. Also on the 18th of March, CHARLOTTE CORINNA, eldest daughter of John J. and Melvina F. Colson, aged 8 years and 6 months. Also, on the 23d of March, MILDRED HELENA, daughter of John J. and Melvina F. Colson, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Why should I weep for my angel child,
I could not shield them from sorrows wild,
That mortals here must bear.

Was not Christ's mandate given
That of such should be happy Heaven,
To dwell forever there?

My doves have fled from this earthly ark,
Their spirits are wafting in golden barques,
On seas of eternal love.

With golden pinions bright,
And robes of celestial light,
My children now are clothed.

Return to me they never can,
But I can go to that happy land,
If true to God and man.

O, who would call back thy spirits fled,
From dwell among the living dead,
From those celestial joys. Com.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow-citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. THOMAS C. FULLER as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut. Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.

OFFICE OF THE ACT'G ASS'T QUARTERMASTER,
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1863.

WOOD WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the delivery of four hundred cords of good *sound* black-jack wood, (400,) at the rate of thirty (30 cords) per month. The wood to be delivered at the Arsenal, where it will be properly corded. It must conform *strictly* to the standard measurement for cord wood, viz: 8' x 4' x 4'. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for wood for Act'g Ass't Quartermaster."

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
Captain Corps Art'y, P. A. C. S.
and Act'g Ass't Quartermaster.

47-tf

Wanted to Purchase,

BANK NOTES.
Gold and Silver.
North Carolina Treasury Notes (Fundable.)
North Carolina Treasury Notes 1 and 2.
Town of Fayetteville Bonds.
County of Cumberland Bonds.
Confederate Bonds (15,000,000 loan.)
Western Railroad Stock.
Confederate Notes of old date.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 20, 1863. 47-3w

The co-partnership heretofore

known as WM. OVERBY & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle with William Overby, as he is the only authorized one to collect for said firm.

WM. OVERBY.
JOHN VAUGHAN.

I shall continue to carry on the Boot and Shoe Business in all its branches, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Also, the Saddle and Harness Business.

WM OVERBY.

July 18, 1863. 47-2t

10 KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA. For sale cheap by E. L. PEMBERTON

July 20. 2t

Young's Smut Machine.

A FEW ON HAND AND FOR SALE. Those needing had best order soon, as material for making is nearly worked up, and no more to be had.

Address, ALEX. DICKSON,
Hillsboro', Orange county, N. C.

July 20. 47-4tpd

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

BY virtue of an order made by the County Court of Moore, the subscriber as Administrator of Capt W. P. Martin, dec'd, will sell at public Auction, at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday the 28th of July 1863, on a credit of six months, one half of 2 560 acres of LAND, situated in Moore county, on the head waters of Little River and Drowning Creek. Also, 836 acres of land in said County, on Little River and Joe's Fork. Said lands are situated in a healthy section of country, abounding in good springs and never failing streams of water, covered with an unbroken forest of native pines, lying directly in the line of the contemplated Railroad from the Coalfields to Cheraw, about ten miles South west of Carthage.

Purchasers giving bond and approved surety.

ALEXANDER KELLY, Adm'r.

July 16. 46-3t

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Raleigh, July 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE Company, held July 11th, 1863, it was resolved that any insurer in this Company who may become a member of the force to be organised as "a Guard for Home Defence," under the act of the General Assembly entitled an act in relation to the militia and a guard for Home Defence, may, upon payment of one per cent. on the sum insured, to the Secretary or any Agent of the Company, have his policy continued in full force for one year, as if he had not entered such service.

Resolved, further, That the entry into such service without the payment of one per cent. [illegible] shall not be deemed a forfeiture of the policy, [illegible] however, so entering, shall be killed or die from a wound received or disease contracted while in the service.

July 14. [illegible] 46-3t

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I have read the Opinions delivered by Judges Pearson and Battle in the Habeas Corpus cases and published in the Observer, 2d and 6th of July;—and I ask your permission to record my respectful and decided dissent from the doctrine therein laid down. I have been taught to believe that no State has the Constitutional right to obstruct the machinery of the General Government. If the State cannot, then no department of the State can. In 1830 South Carolina claimed the right to construe the laws of the United States, and to obstruct the machinery of that Government wherever it was acting beyond its constitutional limits, *as these were understood by the State*. There can be no doubt that if the United States had exceeded its Constitutional limits by the tariff act then in force, this latter was a mere nullity, and no citizen was bound to obey it. The revenue officers in such case would have been acting without any legal authority, and no just exception could be taken to a resistance of their pretended authority. South Carolina did not deny her obligation to obey a law of the Union, but denied that she could be bound by what was essentially *no law*, asserting her own competency to decide upon this point. The only objection taken to this position was that it was not competent for her to make this decision. The other States objected to her jurisdiction. There was no doubt of the right of her courts to question the Constitutionality of the Tariff law in suits between citizens, or wherever the matter in ordinary controversies was a collateral inquiry. But it was denied that in any case where the General Government was *directly* a party to the controversy, the Courts or any other department of a State had jurisdiction to try the question of the right of that Government to do what it claimed authority to do. That would be nullification. It seems to me that our Judges have fallen into an error: Arguing that State Courts have a right to decide questions of the constitutionality of laws, they make no distinction as to the character of the cases in which these questions occur. Whereas it seems as clear upon principle that they have not this power in *public cases*, involving directly the action of the Government, as that they have it in other cases. I may illustrate this by saying, that although a State writ cannot be used for removing the hand of the Confederate Government in the person of Col. Mallett as its officer, yet a suitable State writ may be used to recover damages against that officer for a violation of the personal liberty of a man arrested by him. In the latter case the action of the Government would not be suspended, and any construction of the Conscript Act injurious to the Confederate Government could be reversed by the Supreme Court of that Government, if it is ever to have one. A State has no right under the constitution to cause a *suspension* of the action of the General Government: That was all that South Carolina could have done. The matter would finally have been decided against her claims by the Supreme Court of the United States, and only in the mean time would there have been nullification. A suspension of that action however is intolerable, and would amount to an annihilation of it in matters requiring expedition or continuity of action. Supposing that a Habeas Corpus case decided by a State Judge can at least be overruled by the Supreme Court of the Confederate States, is not the military power of those States nullified for all practical purposes by the delay until such decision is made? And if one soldier may be discharged by Habeas Corpus, an army may be. It is no reply to this to say, that Congress may avoid the difficulty by suspending the writ, for the gist of the objection is that such suspension should be a perpetual one, that is, that the existence of the right to deliver is incompatible with the existence of the Government. Besides, the suspension authorized by the Constitution can take place only in times of invasion, or rebellion; and my illustration requires it in any time of war, or even of peace.

The fact is that the position is a general one, relating to all points in which the States and the General Government touch,—and I had thought (with Mr. Calhoun) that ever since the debates in the Senate in 1830, it was the generally received opinion of the American people. I had no doubt but it was the opinion of the "Observer."

In the particular cases that came before the Court my view of the law is, that whenever a case of presumed illegal imprisonment is made out before a State Judge, he must issue the writ of Habeas Corpus; but that upon its appearing by the return to that writ, or otherwise, that the petitioner is held by, or by color of, Confederate authority, it is his duty to decline any further jurisdiction of the cause.

As for the authorities, cited by the Court, in which it has been repeatedly decided in State Courts for forty years past that State Tribunals have such authority, I may say of them in general, that in the days of the United States the discharge of a soldier was a matter of very small concern to the government, as the army was a mere cypher, and it was easier to get a new man than to contest the discharge of the old one. Of so little importance were these cases that there was never an appeal from any of them to the Supreme Court. This applies to all the authorities. Another objection applying to a great many of them is, that the Courts, after asserting jurisdiction, *remanded the prisoner*, rendering it unnecessary to question their jurisdiction. In other cases the community was too much interested in claiming a right to relieve *fugitives from labor*, for the Courts which sympathized in this interest to abdicate the right of interfering with persons arrested under the laws of the United States. However, in some cases the State Courts denied that they had jurisdiction. A very notable one is that of Ferguson, in New York, in which Chancellor Kent some fifty years ago denied such jurisdiction. In another case, coming before him a year or two after (Stacy's) he enforced obedience to a writ issued by the Court to General Lewis, commanding the United States forces. I think that our Judges have misapprehended the force of this case. I do not question its authority. A State Judge has the right to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus in all cases, and he has a right to enforce obedience and a due return thereto. It is only when, by that return or otherwise, it appears to him judicially that the prisoner is held by, or by color of, Confederate authority, that he is made aware of his want of jurisdiction. General Lewis having made an evasive reply was liable to attachment. Nor was the fact that Lewis was a United States General any *color* for his conduct. Military men, and indeed most officials, act now and then without the smallest color for their conduct. If in such action they imprison a citizen, he may have his writ of Habeas Corpus and his discharge from a State Judge. This distinction as to acts done *colore officii* and acts done without that, is one well understood by lawyers, and is vital in this investigation. It completely does away with the authority of the case in 2d Wheaton, cited by Judge Pearson. In that a revenue officer had seized *the cargo* of a vessel for a forfeiture. A replevin was issued by the owner before a State Court. To this a plea to the jurisdiction was entered, and thereupon there was a demurrer. The law authorizing the forfeiture did not mention the word *cargo*, but applied solely to *the vessel*. Here there was no *color* for the seizure;—the officer was acting not for the government, but as a mere trespasser, and an arrest of his action was not interference with the government. The Court seems to be of opinion that if upon any reason it is called upon to look at a law and ascertain its extent, the door is open for it to make use of all means whatever for that purpose; and that whatever would be its course in case of finding out such meaning at a glance, such must it be when it shall have satisfied itself thereof by all the means within its power. I most repectfully differ. That would be to destroy the effect of *color* wherever it exists. And so Judge Marshall thought in the case last mentioned, for he goes on to say that upon the supposition that the case were one which involved a question whether the particular cargo had incurred a penalty which the act imposed upon cargoes having particular incidents specified in the act, then the State Courts would have had no jurisdiction. That is, as I understand his argument, if the act had imposed a penalty upon cargoes trading to certain ports, then if the defence had been that the cargo in question were exempted because of a license granted to it by government, a State Court could not have tried such a question. The seizure would have been colorable, and no State Court could have decided whether or not such color was substance. That is, whenever the cause involves *directly* the action of the government (even colorably) a State Court has no jurisdiction. I can illustrate Judge Marshall's position with particular reference to the case before us. Thus, if the conscript law authorized Col Mallett to seize a citizen, Col. Mallett upon seizing a horse would be liable to an action of replevin in a State Court. He would have had no color for his conduct. But if upon seizing a citizen the case were that the latter claimed an exemption for such and such reasons, the State Court would have no jurisdiction. Judge Pearson relies upon this case and calls particular attention to the nice analogy between the action of replevin and the writ of Habeas Corpus—in that in each the State seizes the article in dispute and impounds it until a decision is made. I draw an additional argument for my view from the very nature of the writ of replevin, which at common law cannot be used where the article in dispute is *in the custody of the law*;—(that is, *colorably* so, for if the meaning were *really in the custody of the law*, it would be no more than to say that in this sort of action as in all others the plaintiff could not recover if the defendant were rightfully in possession.) But wherever an officer has possession of goods *colore officii*, I apprehend the law to be that a writ of replevin does not lie against him—which shows that the case in 2d Wheaton is not authority for the doctrine for which it is cited, but rather for the contrary.

It is true that Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries, says that it has been *settled* that States have concurrent jurisdiction in such cases of Habeas Corpus. For this he refers to the numerous cases in which this has been decided in State Courts, calling attention however to his own argument against it. This does not show what he thought of the principle of these decisions. He merely records a fact, viz: that the State decisions were so, there being no Federal decision at that time upon the point. Now State decisions cannot in the very nature of things *settle* a point as to their jurisdiction over Federal matters. Their decisions do not settle such matters as much as decisions upon several Circuits in North Carolina, in the absence of a decision in the Supreme Court, settle the law of this State. We know how often *constructions* that have prevailed upon the Circuit for years have received a *quietus* upon the first appeal to the Supreme Court. Decisions upon the Circuit give only a presumption as to what the law is, and so it is with decisions in the Supreme Courts of the States upon matters which may go by appeal to the Supreme Court of the Confederate States. Chancellor Kent's statement then must be subject to this qualification, and so must any reference to these decisions as *authorities*, in other States than those in which they were made. They are not *authorities*, in the strict sense of the word. The whole matter is *sub judice* until the voice of the Supreme Court of the General Government shall be heard.

Since Chancellor Kent's time a decision has been made by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case analogous to those before us, which I submit is, notwithstanding what Judge Pearson has said, a valid *authority* against the position which our Court has taken. And here we may remark, that Mr. Hurd says that the Federal Courts (in their inferior organizations) have uniformly denied the jurisdiction of State Courts in these cases. In Ableman vs. Booth (decided in 1858) two cases between the same parties are reported under the same name. I am interested in only one of these. In that a commissioner under the Fugitive Slave law had arrested a man who had assisted in rescuing a slave, and had bound him over to the District Court of Wisconsin. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin discharged the prisoner by Habeas Corpus. Upon writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States it was held, that the Wisconsin Courts had no jurisdiction to discharge by Habeas Corpus in such cases. The decision was that in such cases the Courts of the State could not inquire into the action of the commissioner at all;—and not that they had made an improper decision. In fact the State Court had held the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional, and so that the commissioner was without power to act as he did. Now I ask, in what respect material to the present inquiry is there any difference betwixt the position of a commissioner under the Fugitive Slave law, and an enrolling officer or Commandant of conscripts under the conscript act? Neither one is a *judicial* officer in the constitutional sense of that word. By the Constitution all the judicial power therein granted is vested in the Supreme Court and such inferior Tribunals as Congress shall create. Now the office of a commissioner is not an Inferior Tribunal in the meaning of the Constitution; because no appeal lies from his action, no superintendence over him is given to the Superior Courts; he is appointed by the Judges. And yet in another sense he acts judicially, inasmuch as he has to *decide*, and make use of *discretion* in coming to his conclusions. It is not then from deference to the *judicial* department of the Confederate States that the State Courts are debarred from interfering with his action. It is because he is a part of the machinery of the Confederate States, and so not liable to be obstructed in his action by State officials. He has just as much and just as little judicial character as a commandant of conscripts. Both are appointed by law, both have to decide upon the status of individuals, and both have to use discretion in coming to their conclusions. Nor can the decision in Ableman vs. Booth be put upon the ground that the person arrested had been bound over *to a Court* of the U. S. The question recurs, what right had the person binding him to do this? The question is not, to what Court was he bound, but, by whom was he bound? Surely, it will not be said that anybody has a right to arrest a citizen and place him in jail for refusing to give bond to appear at Court, and that an interference with such arrest is an interference with the Court to which he was bound! The only question before the Wisconsin Supreme Court in this case was as to the power of the commissioner. He was not technically a Judicial officer. He is liable to all the criticism that Judge Pearson makes upon the power of Congress to give judicial powers to the Secretary of War. Yet the Wisconsin Courts had no jurisdiction over his action. To give another case: Suppose that commissioner had arrested an alleged slave in order to transmit him to Louisiana, could the State Courts have heard an allegation that the prisoner was a freeman, all his life, notoriously a resident of the North, and thereupon discharged him by Habeas Corpus? No Federal Court would have been interested in such proceeding, and yet the State Courts would have had no jurisdiction. It is idle to put illustrations involving gross abuses of their powers by Confederate authorities and ask if State Courts can give us relief in such event. Cases quite as severe can be imagined under the Fugitive Slave law—and were imagined, as we all recollect, by persons who denied its constitutionality. The answer in both cases is that the General Government is a *Free Government*,—is *our* Government as much as any State Government; that it has all the machinery and every faculty requisite for protecting citizens from encroachments by its own officers, and that it is indecent to suppose that it will not do so. It is no part of the theory of our complicated Institutions that the action of the States is necessary to preserve the liberty of the citizen from the action of the Confederate States within the sphere appropriated to their operation. The Confederate States is a Government of checks and balances within its own sphere, and so the States are in their sphere. The States do not check the Confederate States upon subjects incident to its jurisdiction (nor *vice versa*, except as the Constitution has expressly provided.) How then could the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case mentioned above, put its decision upon the ground selected for it by Judge Pearson? The Opinion given by C. J. Taney is the Opinion of a unanimous Court, and so are all the reasonings. They selected a principle upon which to place it which would convince the refractory communities at the North, that the action of the Commissioner was not to be impeached in State Courts in any matter done *colore officii*, whether in the arrest of an alleged slave, or in the arrest of one who had rescued such slave. I submit that Judge Pearson's great and deserved reputation has not been founded upon decisions like that on which he would defend the case of Ableman vs. Booth. No man is more celebrated for seizing a broad principle and so applying it to the case before him as to stop litigation upon not only that but all kindred cases divided from it by narrow and [illegible] considerations. The Supreme Court of the United States had not only to consider the principle which protected the action of Commissioners under the Fugitive Slave law, but all similar action by United States officers. The same person who is Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave law may be Commissioner under an Extradition Treaty. Suppose this latter officer, pursuing the forms of law, acting *colore officii*, seize one alleged by French authorities to be a criminal fled from France; can a State Court, upon the strongest possible representation of facts showing that the prisoner could not be guilty, interfere by Habeas Corpus? We may imagine a case of presumptive oppression the most outrageous possible, and yet the State Courts must decline jurisdiction. This is admitted. Yet in what respect is such a Commissioner a judicial officer that will not make Col. Mallett one too? Our only resource in any such case is that the General Government is a free one, quite as able and as well disposed to succor its citizens as any State Government can be. *We* set up its machinery, *we* are responsible for its working. If its officers do not discharge their duty, we are to discharge them. But if we do not, or if our representatives do not put into operation all parts of that machinery, it was never contemplated that thereby powers should be conferred upon other portions thereof which otherwise they would not possess. For if this were so, if the only remedy for failing to give their Constitutional effect to certain parts of our machinery, were to confer new powers upon other portions thereof, it is very clear that our political system would lose its harmony and proportions; and we would depend upon usage more than a written Constitution for the charter of our liberties. Therefore, that Congress has not created a Supreme Court does not give jurisdiction to State Courts which they did not possess before. This omission only gives us the stronger sense of the stupidity and unfaithfulness of our representatives. If we wish to preserve our Constitution in its present form, we will insist that every part shall have its natural operation, and not compensate a deficiency in one part by increased activity in another.

I think it clear then, Messrs. Editors, that the principle of the state of things in which we are, requires of North Carolina Judges to abstain from interference with the direct action of Confederate officials colorably discharging their duties, and I believe that the situation of the case Ableman vs. Booth required that the Supreme Court of the United States so decide. That their opinion is expressly to that effect is not denied. With such a principle staring them in the face as it were, it would have been a dereliction of their duty not to have declared it. Judge Pearson's sight upon it seems to me to be entirely too fine—and if such were the manner in which Courts habitually decided causes, I submit that no cause would be an authority beyond the very same facts which constituted it.

It seems to me to be impossible after a broad view of the whole case as a great question in public law, to believe that the principle which I have laid down is at all touched by the decisions made in State Courts, or before State Judges, upon *ex parte* arguments, in causes where the General Government felt no interest to contest their decisions; or in other causes, unappealed from, in which the public opinion of the communities where the Court was sitting had given a bias to every view of the right of the States to nullify the laws of the United States. I cannot bring myself to feel their force.

I wish to put upon record two other arguments tending to this same end, and will then close. In reply to the argument that the Constitution gives to Congress no power to suspend the State writ of Habeas Corpus, Judge Pearson says that Congress may do it, or may authorize the President to do so, in all cases where the person is imprisoned by Confederate authority, and this would be the supreme law of the land, and so binding upon State Tribunals. The *clause* in the Constitution giving the right to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus clearly applies only to the Confederate writ. The whole *section* is confined to provisions about one or another part of Confederate machinery. This is evident to common apprehension by observing that in the next section some of the provisions of this are repeated so as to apply to State machinery. Besides, it is a well established principle of construction, that things and principles referred to in that Constitution, without explanation to the contrary, are things and principles parts of the government created by that Constitution. It is to be admitted then, that there is no provision in the Confederate Constitution authorizing a suspension of the State writ of Habeas Corpus. It is now asserted, that although a suspension of the Confederate writ is fenced around with prohibition—except only in times of great distress, and then only in *public* cases—there is no prohibition as to its suspension of the State writ. It may do so in all cases in which an Act of Congress would be the supreme law of the land, and may even authorize the President to do it. The right of Congress to *suspend*, or to authorize the President to suspend, a State law or State writ, seems to me to be a novelty. If the writ be under such infirmities, certainly it cannot be a fundamental one in State rights. Surely that is no part of *State rights* which can be suspended by law of Congress or order of the President. This position detracts greatly from, perhaps annihilates, the value attributed to this position of our State Courts as a vindication of the rights of the citizen against attacks by the General Government or its officials,—for it seems that the power exists at the sufferance of that Government; more than that, at the sufferance of a department of that Government, and even at the sufferance of one man in that Government. The matter requires grave consideration. For myself I cannot believe that the sticklers for State rights in 1788 (if they intended to use the State writ of Habeas Corpus in cases like the present) would not have made an express provision in the Constitution by which it should be liable to suspension only for the causes and in the way in which the Confederate writ is. Believing that the system of Government which they have established shows that they did not intend it to be so used, I conclude that, by the express provision for a suspension at some times, they considered that they had made all the arrangement that was necessary to prevent on the one hand the improper use of that writ in critical conjunctures, and on the other its too ready suspension. They did not intend that the State writ might be suspended at any time, whilst the Confederate writ could be suspended only under rare circumstances and to a certain extent.

Judge Battle takes the position, that as the writ of Habeas Corpus existed without limit for all cases of illegal restraint before the creation of the United States Government, therefore it exists at present unless its exercise can be brought under one or other of three heads, viz: that it confers a power exclusively vested in the United States, or that this power is expressly forbidden to the States, or that its existence in the State is *incompatible* with the relations between the States and the Confederacy. I submit that I have shown reason for thinking the case as at present constituted comes under the last category. What I will add here is, that our Habeas Corpus Act does not contemplate such a state of things as is presented by the application of it to a Confederate officer acting under color of his office. For the penalties expressed in that act cannot be exacted from such officer. If he be acting under his Government the latter must take all the responsibilities of such action, and the officer is not personally responsible therefor. So acting he is not liable to the penalty or to the indictment specified in that Act as to be visited upon officers detaining persons in violation of its provisions. That is the principle of the McLeod case which came near producing a rupture betwixt this country and England in 1842. McLeod had committed homicide in New York by cutting out the Steamer Caroline and sending her down over Niagara Falls. Some time after he was found in New York and held to answer for murder. Great Britain avowed herself to be responsible for his act, and applied to the United States to have him released. The principle under which he was demanded was well recognized by both Governments. A private individual, an officer of his Government, cannot be made responsible for carrying out its orders. In McLeod's case the issue was avoided by an acquittal. Provision was made by Act of Congress granting in all such cases thereafter a writ of Habeas Corpus from a Confederate Tribunal to take such persons from State custody into the hands of the General Government, so as to avoid complications. I therefore argue that our Statute upon Habeas Corpus never anticipated the state of things involved in the present collision, and is not applicable thereto. If the proceedings before the Court were under the Statute, I conceive this to be an additional argument for my position upon these cases. The other arguments apply to the Common Law writ as well as to that generally used.

I have now finished what I had to say. Not having been employed in the cases before the Court, or in any other like case, I may claim exemption from one of the ordinary causes of bias in such investigations. My sympathy has been with the petitioners—with the whole community of North Carolina—in the corroding cares and the bitterness of the times. I have no idea that any substantial harm has come to the Government from the interference. I had indeed taken up a different view of the law governing the relation of substitute and principal from that expressed in recent decisions. I cannot regard the condition in which the principal stands towards the Government as one of contract. I think the whole matter beyond the sphere of contracts. As Congress cannot bind itself by contract not to call out the men of a certain generation to war,—cannot bind itself by contract never to make war at all—so I think it cannot contract with a particular citizen not to call him out. And when it said to a certain man that if he would put in a substitute he should be exempt, it gave him no higher claim thereto than when it said to a physician he should be exempt at all events. It may change the law as to either. So when it gives the Secretary of War a right to make regulations, &c.—inasmuch as the condition of him who has put in a substitute is not that of one who holds the Government bound by a contract—the regulations made subsequently to the substitution may very well act upon the status of him who has made the substitution. So far as to the *power*; but I had a strong conviction that it was the duty of the General Government to act *liberally* towards these men, and not to sour the community by disappointing hopes that had been excited, even if inconsiderately—and especially when in the opinion of excellent lawyers they had been excited justly. The Government should not have stickled for its pound of flesh. It was unwise—and I do not care that it has been defeated. I am sorry however for the principle upon which this has been done. If the Court could have satisfied itself by putting its decision upon some ground that might disappear with the occasion—for instance, upon the imperfect organization of the Confederate Courts and consequent imperfect machinery for issuing Confederate writs—although I might have differed, I should not have expressed such dissent. This State has been worn to the bone in the prosecution of this war. The feast to which she has been set down is far other than that to which she has been invited. The table is covered with the bones and blood of her sons. I cannot bring myself to regret the *immediate* result of the action of our Judges.

I had some difficulty for other reasons in publishing my views upon the principles set forth by the Supreme Court. The Judges who have acted upon these cases have been made the objects of gross abuse. I would not have the appearance of sitting down in the company of such accusers. No considerate person, I am sure, will rank me with them. I feel the very highest regard for the various Judicial excellencies of Judge Pearson and Judge Battle. They have been administering justice in North Carolina for nearly a generation, and have illustrated and adorned our Bench. Their abilities and acquirements are among the treasures of the State, and he is no true son of hers who would undervalue them. Their position before the public and the bar is not to be varied by criticisms upon individual decisions made by them. They stand upon the general course of their Opinions.

Yet, gentlemen, I could not refrain from a protest against what I conceive to be nullification, no matter how palatable in the instance, or how fortified by the opinion of gentlemen for whom I have so much deference. I cannot consent to believe the present government a different one in principle from the one we have abandoned; or to do otherwise than resist the introduction into its system of principles which we have seen bring forth such a harvest of death and ruin in the breaking up of the U. States. I cannot agree that this Government shall be made a dead-fall to crush the heads of another generation of American young men. Heaven forbid for us the adoption of anything like secession or nullification.

CAMDEN.

9th July 1863

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

RICHMOND, 2d July, 1863.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Richmond, Va.

Sir:—Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed as a Military Commissioner, under flag of truce, to Washington, you will receive herewith your letter of authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

This letter is signed by me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive from the terms of the letter that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which public law recognizes as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receiving your letter, on the grond that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, as *President*, instead of Commander-in-Chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him, as President, and signed by me, as President. To this latter, objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized to be President of the Confederacy. In this event, you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissable only on the footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it.

My whole purpose is, in one word, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian rulers who may be unhappily engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent, for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemses in the delivery of the prisoners who fall into their hands; in retarding it by sending them on circuitous routes, and by detaining them, sometimes for months, in camps and prisons, and in persisting in taking captive non-combatants.

Your attention is also called to the unheard of conduct of Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance due to their States and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent execution of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy, and the practice is barbarous, uselessly cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides—a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism, and discretion, that while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

Very respt'y, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, 8th July, 1863.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

Sir:—Under the authority and instructions of your letter to me of the 2d inst., I proceeded on the mission therein assigned, without delay. The steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson, of the navy, was put in readiness as soon as possible, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and tendered for the service. At noon, on the 3d, she started down James river, hoisting and bearing a flag of truce after passing City Point. The next day (the 4th) at about 1 o'clock P. M., when within a few miles of Newport News, we were met by a small boat of the enemy, carrying two guns, which also raised a white flag before approaching us. The officer in command informed Lieut. Davidson that he had orders from Admiral Lee, on board the United States flag ship Minnesota, lying below, and then in sight, not to allow any boat or vessel to pass the point near which he was stationed without his permission. By this officer I sent to Admiral Lee a note stating my objects and wishes, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked A. I also sent to the Admiral, to be forwarded, another in the same language addressed to the officer in command of the United States forces at Fort Monroe. The gunboat proceeded immediately to the Minnesota, with these dispatches, while the Torpedo remained at anchor. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., another boat came up to us, bearing the Admiral's answer, which is hereunto annexed, marked B.

We remained at or about this point in the river until the 6th inst., when, having heard nothing further from the Admiral, at 12 o'clock, M., on that day, I directed Lieut. Davidson again to speak the gunboat on guard, and to hand to the officer in command another note to this Admiral. This was done. A copy of the note is appended, marked C. At 2½ o'clock, P. M., two boats approached us from below, one bearing an answer from the Admiral to my note to him of the 4th. This answer is annexed, marked D. The other boat bore the answer of Lt. Col. W. H. Ludlow to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fort Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieut. Col. Ludlow also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me, and conferred with Col. Ould, on board the Torpedo, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the enemy to receive or entertain it, holding the proposition for such a conference "inadmissible."

The influences and views that led to this determination after so long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture. The reason assigned for the refusal by the United States Secretary of War, to-wit: that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all needful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me,) are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cartel, owing to these disagreements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned. Notices of retaliation have been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at before this extreme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in strict conformity with the usages of belligerents in modern times. Deeply impressed as I was with these views and feelings, in undertaking the mission, and asking the conference, I can but express my profound regret at the result of the effort made to obtain it; and I can but entertain the belief, that if the conference sought had been granted, mutual good could have been effected by it; and if this war, so unnatural, so unjust, so unchristian, and so inconsistent with every fundamental principle of American constitutional liberty, "must needs" continue to be waged against us, that at least some of its severer horrors, which now so eminently threaten, might have been avoided.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Annexed to this correspondence are the letters which passed between Mr. Stephens and the yankee authorities of Fort Monroe. Mr. Stephens wrote to Admiral Lee and Col. Ludlow that he was the bearer of a communication from President Davis to President Lincoln, and that he desired to go to Washington to deliver it. The reply was (on the 4th) that instructions would be asked from Washington by telegraph. On the 6th Mr. Stephens received the following replies:—

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
Off Newport News, Va.,
July 6, 1863.

Sir:—The request contained in your communication of the 4th inst., is considered inadmissible.

The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communications and conferences between the United States forces and the insurgents.

Very respt'y, yours,
S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral,
Comd'g N. A. Block'g Sq'n.

Hon. Alex'r H. Stephens.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
Seventh Army Corps,
Fort Monroe, July 6, 1863.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens:

Sir:—In the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, commanding this department, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, addressed to the officer commanding U. S. forces, Fort Monroe, and in the execution of instructions from the Secretary of War, to inform you that the request therein contained is deemed inadmissible.

The customary agents and channels are considered adequate for all needful military communications and conferences.

I am, very respt'y, your ob't servant,
WM. H. LUDLOW,
Lieut. Col. and Ass't Insp'r Gen'l,
Seventh Army Corps,
Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

From New Orleans.—We have been shown a letter, says the Mobile Advertiser and Register of the 7th, written from a point near New Orleans, by a lady, to her son in this city, from which we make the following extract. It was brought by a gentleman who left New Orleans last Tuesday, and came by the writer's residence. He was told by a respectable person residing in the neighborhood of Kenner, that our troops were there. He himself had crossed to Algiers and saw the Confederate troops and flag. The yankee officers were cursing Banks for abandoning the city.

"WEDNESDAY NOON, July 1.—"I sit down to tell you the news. Judge ——, your friend, and two other gentlemen, are here; one left the city twenty-four hours ago. Banks has raised the siege of Port Hudson, and is in Baton Rouge—3000 of his men were killed in the last assault. The St. Louis Hotel is a hospital, and filled with wounded and dying yankees.

"Our army is at Kenner. Manchac is abandoned by the devils. Magruder, with his men, is on his way to the forts down the river. The Confederate flag is seen distinctly from the St. Charles. The citizens are rejoiced, and ready to join our people. Many, however, have left hurriedly. Among them Wm. Hunt!!!"

P. W. A., the Savannah Republican's correspondent says:

Gen. Hood is reported to have said that if he were a betting man, he would stake all he is worth that peace would be made by Christmas. Gen. Longstreet evidently entertained the same opinion, as one might infer from his recent order exhorting men and officers to a faithful and rigid discharge of their duties as tending to bring about a speedy peace.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier, 13th instant.

The assault Saturday morning on Battery Wagner, and the heavy bombardment kept up on that work by the Monitors and wooden gunboats for several hours Saturday and Sunday, has demonstrated fully that the enemy has determined to make his present movement a decisive attack on our city. It is not known as yet with certainty what the force of the enemy is, but prisoners report it from fifteen to twenty thousand. Several demonstrations have been made on James' Island and the Savannah Rail Road, doubtless intended as feints, to divide attention and endeavor to carry some weak point.

About daylight Saturday morning the enemy made their first determined assault on Battery Wagner, the centre fortification on Morris' Island. It was no doubt intended to be a surprise. The assault was made by between four and five thousand men. The front line advanced bravely up to the battery, our men, according to previous orders, reserving their fire until the enemy had got within musket range, when a terrible fire of grape, canister and musketry opened upon the advance. Some few of the foremost companies rushed forward only to be shot down or taken prisoners. The havoc in the front line caused the others to waver but for a moment, when they retreated precipitately in apparent confusion back behind the sand hills.

The enemy's loss is estimated to have been at least fully five hundred of his dead lay directly in front of the battery, one hundred and thirty unhurt and about eighty wounded were taken prisoners. The commanding officer of the assaulting column, Gen. Strong, reported by the prisoners to be seriously wounded. The last seen of him he had fallen from his horse and was carried off the field by his men. Several other officers said to be either killed or badly wounded. Our loss was reported to be 5 killed and 10 wounded.

The prisoners report their loss of the previous day about fifty killed and wounded.

The Bombardment Sunday.—The bombardment of Battery Wagner was renewed Sunday forenoon, by three of the monitors, assisted afterwards by two wooden gunboats. The firing was very heavy and kept up for several hours. Our casualties through the day were two killed and three wounded. One shot from Fort Sumter is said to have taken effect on one of the gunboats, as she immediately after being struck moved off, evidently laboring very hard, as if her machinery was damaged. Many rumors were afloat that a Monitor was badly damaged in the engagement Sunday. The report of one being crippled on Saturday was correct. She was towed off and has not since made her appearance.

The Yankee land forces are under the command of Gen. Gillmore. Admiral Dahlgren commands the fleet.

A demonstration was made by the enemy on Saturday on James Island. They shelled the woods very briskly, for about one hour.

The Enemy's Raids on the Coast.—On Friday last, three of the enemy's gunboats steamed up towards Willtown Bluff. After engaging a section of Schultz's Battery, they succeeded in landing and took off a number of negroes belonging to Mr. Heyward Manigault. Two of the gunboats, after removing the obstacles in the river passed up the river, and when opposite Dr. Glover's plantation their progress was checked by a section of Capt. Walter's battery. The boats were so damaged as to be compelled to draw off. One boat was so much crippled that she sunk on her way down.

The Courier gives a list of 151 prisoners, brought to the City, among them several Colonels, Captains, &c.

The official list of casualties in the 21st S. C. V. on Saturday is 183 killed, wounded and missing.

81 wounded are reported in the different Hospitals, brought to Charleston after Friday's fight. Among them are H. F. Black and E. Noble, 51st N. C. Troops.

From Jackson.—JACKSON, July 11.—Another day has passed without an engagement. In the morning the enemy threw a force on our right, threatening to flank Gen. Featherston. Gen. Buford was sent to reinforce him and drove the enemy back after half an hour hard fighting. Gen. Buford lost 60 men—principally of the Seventh and Eighth Kentucky. The enemy then withdrew from our right, and in the afternoon made a demonstration on our left centre, when Dan Amburg's Brigade repulsed them after a hard fight. Our loss to-day is about 200.

11 P. M.—The enemy is still concentrating on our right to reach Pearl river. Our forces have just driven them back in the centre and burned the houses occupied by their sharpshooters.

JACKSON, July 12.—The enemy opened fire at six o'clock this morning from his batteries on our left, and at 8 o'clock, A. M., rained shells on the city. The enemy made a charge, the Washington Artillery and Cobb's battery repulsed them with heavy loss. Three hundred prisoners and three stand of colors.

The Florida at Work.—The following is an extract of a semi-official letter received here yesterday by a late arrival from Bermuda:

"The Florida has recently captured and *burned* the Clipper Ships Red Gauntlet, Southern Cross, and Benjamin Hoxie, the latter with a half a million of gold and silver aboard. The crews were sent in to Bermuda.—*Wil. Journal*, 14*th*.

Ship Ashore.—The steamer Kate of London went ashore on Bald Head, 12 miles North of Fort Fisher, on Sunday morning last. We learn from the Wilmington Journal that Col. Lamb took 100 sharpshooters and a Whitworth gun to her relief, exposed on the way to a heavy fire from seven blockading steamers. Eleven shots from the Whitworth, nearly every one striking, drove off these steamers from the Kate and from the Colonel's force, which suffered no loss, though the enemy fired 300 times.

North Carolina Casualties.—We have many painful rumors which we do not credit, and therefore will not give currency to them. We may mention, however, a few which seem to be credited, viz: Col. H. K. Burgwyn, 26th regiment, reported killed. It is further reported that most of the commissioned officers of that regiment are killed or wounded. Another report is that Col. G. H. Faribault, of the 47th N. C. regiment, is severely if not fatally wounded, and that Lieut. Col. J. A. Graves and Maj. Crudup of the same regiment, are killed. Lieut. Geo. Whiting, of the 47th, is reported killed and Lieut. J. F. Haywood, of the 5th, is severely though not dangerously wounded, and in the hands of the enemy.

Since writing the above we learn that Col. Burgwyn is not killed. He is severely wounded and within our lines. Col. Marshall and Maj. Richardson 52d are reported killed, and we regret exceedingly to learn the rumor that Capt. Cam. T. Iredell, 47th regiment, is killed, and his brother, Lieut. Cad. J. Iredell, 1st N. C. cavalry, is severely wounded.—*Ral. State Journal.*

Milliken's Bend.—From Gen. McCulloch's official report of his attack on Milliken's Bend, it appears that he did capture it, driving the enemy to the water's edge, under his gunboats. Our loss was 184; the enemy left hundreds dead. Our forces destroyed all the stores not wanted by themselves, and retired to their camp at Richmond, 8 miles off. They could not hold Milliken's Bend, because the gunboats commanded it. Shortly afterwards they started on another expedition and in their absence the enemy gathered his forces and made a dash on Richmond, and entirely burned it.

Another Great Freshet.—We are again visited with a destructive freshet. Dan River is now higher than it has been since the freshet in 1850. Any quantity of wheat is seen floating down, and all the corn on bottom land is submerged.—*Milton Chronicle.*